



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Branch Offices: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY  
AUSTRALIA.

Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus London."  
Telephone No.: 852 Bank.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

#### AS AN OFFICIAL ORGAN

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of NINETEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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#### COLONIAL TRADE.

##### A MEMORANDUM TO ADVERTISERS.

THE best of British export business in chemicals, drugs, and allied products and manufactures is done in Colonial markets. Secure a share of it by advertising in the Colonial Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

April 30, 1904.

This journal has unequalled influence with Colonial buyers, as is attested by the fact that no fewer than sixteen Societies of chemists and druggists in the British Colonies have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ.

For full particulars apply to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

#### Summary.

THE LATEST STORE-PRICES are mentioned on p. 566.

THE method of preparing chamois-skins is given on p. 599.

SOME M.P.'s' OPINIONS on the Pharmacy Bill are printed on p. 572.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS of chemists to public offices are noted on p. 566.

THE prizewinners in Wright's Coal-tar Soap Competition are named on p. 571.

A PHARMACY BILL for the Transvaal is making some progress towards the Legislature (p. 599).

WORKHOUSE-MEDICINE CONTRACTS which have been settled since our last issue are reported on p. 567.

NETTLE RASH, ringworm in cattle, and white scour in calves, are the subjects of the Veterinary Notes on p. 587.

MR. DOWZARD describes a simple form of upright condenser which he has found to work well in practice (p. 574).

BROMO-SELTZER, A. & P.'s phosferine, "Tanglefoot" flypaper, and "Diamond" dyes have been put on the New South Wales P.A.T.A. list (p. 574).

HALIFAX CHEMISTS are kicking at the suggestion of the P.A.T.A. Council that protected articles should not be co-operatively bought (p. 572).

THE ELECTION-ADDRESSES of Mr. Albert Hagon and Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council, are printed on p. 600.

A PROPOSAL for intercolonial medical and pharmaceutical federation in South Africa is to be considered by the Cape Government this Session (p. 599).

ANOTHER COMPANY-DENTIST, trading as "limited," and so registered at Somerset House, has been fined 10% at Bolton for using the title "Dentist" (p. 576).

CINCHONA advanced 15 per cent. at the Amsterdam auctions to-day, the average unit obtained being 7.50c. per half-kilo, against 6.60c. at the last auction (p. 593).

A NUMBER of NOVELTIES which are of interest to chemists and medical men were exhibited at the Public Dispensers' Association last week, and are described on p. 593.

EARLY amendment of the Medicine-stamp Acts may still be looked for, growing anomalies making the present law more difficult to administer equitably (p. 593).

COCAINE has advanced 1s. and quinine is again dearer in second-hands; an advance in makers' prices would not be surprising. HGH peppermint oil and shellac are dearer, and menthol and vanillin are lower. Rather a better business tone has prevailed this week (p. 593).

"ALCOHOL FOR MOTORS" is the title of a report of a paper by Dr. Ormandy, and discussion thereon, dealing with the use of duty-free spirit for automobiles. This aspect of the subject will help to advance the fiscal considerations which restrict the use of spirit so greatly in this country (p. 597).

OUR monthly London drug statistics are printed on p. 593. They reveal the fact that business in some of the leading crude drugs, such as cardamoms, dragon's blood, ipecacuanha, and camphor, was very fair during March).

SYPHON-MEDICATION gives chemists who deal in syphoned aerated waters an excellent opportunity of extending business in a new direction. An American physician finds that certain medicines give better results when dispensed as aerated-waters in syphons (p. 595).

MENDELEEFF'S CONCEPTION OF THE ETHER is the subject of "Xrayser's" contribution this week. He deals with the old views about the ether, as well as with these latest conceptions of the Russian *savant*, which lead, *inter alia*, to the conclusion that the scintillations of the spintharoscope are produced by ether-atoms (p. 579).

BULK QUANTITIES OF DUTIABLE MEDICINES must, say the Board of Inland Revenue, be stamped by wholesalers when sold to retailers. This applies to all ailments-named remedies except cough-lozenges (p. 580). The decision is advised by the solicitor of the Department, who appears to have been guided by the argument in *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*, which we give on p. 533.

RADIUM RESEARCH FUND.—The Court of the Goldsmiths' Company have signified their willingness to hand over a sum of 1,000l. to the Royal Society to constitute a Radium Research Fund, which the Council of the Society have accepted.



## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

At Bow Street, on April 2, Arthur Ernest Hill was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing postal-orders from his employers, the Junon Company, wholesale perfumers, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

At Alford Petty Sessions, on April 5, James William Dunham, of Swaby, near Alford, was fined 10s. and costs for administering a poisonous drug to horses. Defendant said he had heard that blue vitriol is a good thing for horses, so he tried a little.

The "Daily News" of April 1 contained a well-informed article in respect to the administration in the Medicine-stamp Acts, consequent on the decision in *Ransom v. Singuineti*. The article appears to have been copied by many papers throughout the country.

An outbreak of fire occurred on March 29 in the waggon-repairing shop of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co.'s chemical works at Winnington, Northwich. The works' brigade was called out, and the outbreak was confined to the waggon-shop. The damage done is estimated at about 800l.

On April 6, Edward Mack and William Gilbert appeared at Bow Street, on remand, charged with breaking and entering the shop of Boots (Limited), in High Holborn, and stealing articles to the total value of 150l. After evidence had been given, Gilbert was discharged and Mack was committed for trial.

The monthly meeting of the Manchester and North of England Optical Society was held at Messrs. Waller & Riley's Sight-testing Rooms, Bolton, on April 6. Mr. Harry Kemp, pharmaceutical chemist, Manchester, occupying the chair. The subject of the evening was "The S.M.C. New Syllabus and Regulations for Sight-testing Examinations."

### The Immorality of the State.

At the Wandsworth Coroner's Court on March 30, Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquest touching the death of the seven-months-old child of Frank Golwin, a telegraphist, of Wandsworth. Dr. Freyberger deposed that the child weighed only 9 lbs., and was very much wasted. The cause of death was a fit of convulsions brought on by meningitis due to improper feeding. It appeared that the child had been brought up on patent foods. The Coroner said one of the jury had raised a question as to the sale of foods, pointing out that they were advertised as being fit for children. In the present state of the law the sale of these foods for children by means of enticing advertisements was allowed, and there was not the slightest doubt that this was the cause of many deaths and much disease. The same remark applied to patent medicines, but in their case it was worse, because not only were the proprietors making huge profits out of the medicine, but he was sorry to say the State made a large profit upon this immoral sale of patent medicines. The only thing to be done was to keep calling the attention of the State to these matters, and perhaps when some of the important subjects which were now occupying the attention of Parliament had been dealt with, a little question such as the health of the nation would receive attention.

### Chemists as Public Men.

The chemists' roll of honour is lengthened by these further elections:

Mr. A. E. Ekins, pharmaceutical chemist, to the St. Albans Board of Guardians.

Mr. W. Morley Martin, pharmaceutical chemist, to Redruth Urban District Council.

Mr. W. R. Selleck, pharmaceutical chemist, to the Stourbridge Urban District Council.

Mr. J. Crosby Robson, pharmaceutical chemist, Middlesbrough and Redcar, has been made a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding.

Mr. Stephen Taylor, chemist and druggist, to the Barrow-in-Furness Board of Guardians (top of the poll).

Mr. I. W. Dorran, chemist and druggist, Stamford Street, Salford, Manchester, to the Barton-on-Irwell Board of Guardians.

Alderman Allwood Simpson, J.P., chemist and druggist, Stalybridge, to be a Governor of the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Mr. F. W. Biggs, chemist and druggist, to the Stourbridge Board of Guardians (for the third time), and to the Stourbridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Walter Moorhouse, J.P., wholesale and retail chemist, to the Wakefield Board of Guardians. Mr. Moorhouse has already served nine years as a Guardian.

Mr. J. B. Bennett, late representative of Messrs. Thos. Holkinson, Prestons & King, London, to be Overseer for Godley, in the borough of Hyde, for the eighth year.

Mr. A. E. Breeze, chemist and druggist, to the Birkenhead Board of Guardians. Mr. Breeze is Hon. Secretary of the Birkenhead Traders' Council; and another of the Council's candidates was elected, replacing Mr. E. A. Naylor, chemist and druggist, who was Deputy-Chairman of the Board.

### Store-prices.

The following are some alterations in prices in the "Army and Navy Stores Circular" for April:

Benson's plaster, 9½d. each; "Tabloid" sulphonal, 6d. and 1s. 6d. per bottle; chloride of ethyl, 1s. 11d. per tube of 30 grams, 2s. 9d. for 50 grams; Mackenzie's arsenical soap, 2s. 4d. per box; Oppenheimer's palatinoids—phenacetin 1s. 8d. per bottle, phenacetin and caffeine 2s. 3d. per bottle, sulphonal 2s. 6d. per bottle; American potashes, 2s. 9d. per 5-lb. tin; Robin's pepto-fer, 3s. 3d. per bottle; Sparklet flask, with cup (new pattern), 5s. 6d. each; Wiesbaden salts, 2s. 5d. per bottle; Petroleum, 3s. 3d. per bottle; indiarubber sponges—No. 1 1s., No. 2 1s. 4d., No. 3 1s. 8d., No. 4 2s. 6d., No. 5 3s. 6d., No. 6 4s. 9d., No. 7 6s. 6d., No. 8 8s. 6d.; ditto, with strap—No. 1 1s. 4d., No. 2 1s. 6d., No. 3 2s.; Nas wool (medicated nasal wool), 1s. per tin; Tusco, 1s. 4d. and 2s. 3d. per flask; Dr. Guibert's bath-powders, 4s. 8d. per box of one dozen; the "Peace-pillow" (soporific and sedative), 5s. each; Zaccura, 2s. 6d.; "Arozan" dentifrice, 8½d. per tin.

The "Empire" medicine-chests, containing fourteen bottles of medicine in tablet-form, together with dressings and surgical instruments, in japanned tin (size 11 by 7½ by 3½ inches), are quoted at 60s. each.

### Birmingham Notes.

Mr. A. E. Tucker has taken the laboratory recently vacated by Mr. Vaughn Hughes, at the top of the Norwich Insurance Buildings, Edmund Street.

Hollymoor Asylum, built by the City Council at an enormous cost, is to be fitted up in up-to-date style; the dispensary is estimated to cost 2,000l.

Mr. Russell Bennet made many friends whilst in our city when he had an appointment with Messrs. Magor's in its prosperous days. He was an intelligent genial Scotchman, and not infrequently attended the local Association's meetings.

An auctioneer advertised in the "Birmingham Post" of Tuesday the sale of chemist's business and effects on that day, but the location was omitted, and particulars had to be gleaned from the preceding day's advertisement, which stated that the sale was to be at 122 Cape Hill, Smethwick.

### The Cardiff Dispensership.

At a meeting of the Cardiff Board of Guardians on April 2 the Dispensary Committee reported that a letter had been received from the Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association, suggesting that the Guardians should not appoint another dispenser for outdoor patients, but should arrange to have the medicines dispensed in each district by one or more of the local chemists. The committee, however, did not see their way to recommend such a change, and advised that the Local Government Board be asked to sanction the appointment of a dispenser for one year only a time, at a commencing salary of 80l., with rooms and gas, with an increase of 5l. each year until the maximum of 100l. was reached. They further

recommended that the dispensary should be closed on Saturdays at one o'clock instead of at two o'clock. The recommendations of the committee led to considerable discussion, one member thinking that the commencing salary should be 100% a year, another being of opinion that it would be preferable to appoint a respectable married woman to fill the post, while a third believed that the earlier closing on Saturdays would be a hardship upon the poor. Mr. J. A. Ames (chemist) also expressed the opinion that the dispenser should have one half day every week. Several of the Guardians thought the salary of 80% too small, as the duties are now much heavier than when Mr. Taylor (the late dispenser) was appointed, and eventually the matter was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

#### Contracts.

Further contracts have been ratified as follows:

Aberystwith Board of Guardians.—Mr. E. P. Wynne, chemist, for disinfectants.

Barnsley Workhouse.—Mr. E. Nash, to be chemist for the year.

Barnstaple Workhouse.—Mr. W. J. Sheppard, for quinine at 1s. 6½. per oz.; Mr. J. P. Inch, for cod-liver oil at 10s. per gal.

Gloucester Board of Guardians.—Mr. H. Hargreaves and Mr. F. Reynolds to be chemists to the workhouse.

Hull Workhouse.—The Kingston Surgical-instrument Company, for surgical instruments.

Ludlow Workhouse.—Mr. G. Woodhouse, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Pontypridd Board of Guardians.—Mr. Oliver Davies, chemist, Mill Street, for drugs.

Wimbledon Education Committee.—Messrs. Philip Harris & Co., Birmingham, for chemical apparatus to the schools.

Wirral Workhouse.—Mr. J. G. Lee, chemist and druggist, Neston, for drugs.

Worcester Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Anderson & Virgo, Mr. Milne, and Mr. H. J. Aubrey to be chemists to the workhouse.

#### Poisonings.

The holiday-roll of poisonings is generally a long one, and this week nineteen deaths by poisons have been reported to coroners. Five only were misadventures. Carbolic acid is responsible for six suicides and two misadventures. The latter occurred at Selby, where two boatmen, named Hodgson and Hall respectively, in a drunken orgie, drank carbolic acid in mistake for beer. The carbolic suicides were: Elizabeth Brown (57), of York; John Watson (53), a Liverpool Corporation labourer; William Bennet (61), a storekeeper, living in Westminster; Florence Law (17), a schoolgirl at Glendower College, St. Anne's; an unknown man at Manchester; and Annie A-hwell (42), a Manchester woman. Two deaths from laudanum have occurred. Alfred John Chatterley (50), an actor, poisoned himself at Walworth by taking about 1 oz.; while an overdose was taken inadvertently by John Embling (71), a Lynn farmer. Elwin Fuller (19) poisoned himself in Brook Street, Holborn, with cyanide of potassium; and the same poison was taken by Arthur Stonehouse (35) at Weston-super-Mare. Oxalic acid was taken by Hannah Curtis (48), wife of a Kennington coachman; and George Arthur Whedal (50), of Upper Holloway, drank a solution of corrosive sublimate while suffering from religious mania. Hydrochloric acid was found a convenient suicide-medium in the case of Eliza Butler (51), a Bethnal Green cook, and of Mary Ann Carter (58), a Southwark warehouseman's wife. Henry Hogben (37), a laundry-proprietor at Horsham, poisoned himself at Chichester with phosphor paste. A cotton operative named Patrick Smith was accidentally poisoned at Heywood by drinking liquid ammonia in mistake for tea. Newton Smith (35) and Lloyd Summerscales (40) were found dead in a weight cabin at the Ardsley Ironworks. A sample of air in the cabin revealed on analysis 1.8 per cent. of carbon monoxide. Two flues skirted the cabin, and one of them contained about 30 per cent. of carbon monoxide. Poisoned by the inhalation of carbon monoxide was the

verdict. An old man named Gilpin died at Kendal last week, and his housekeeper (Elizabeth Nicholson) and a man named Metcalf, who had been living with Gilpin, have been arrested. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the presence of arsenic in portions of the stomach and intestines. Evidence at the inquest showed that the woman Nicholson purchased arsenic three days before the death of deceased. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Medicines Wanted.

The Scariff Board of Guardians invite tenders for supplies of medicines and appliances. Tenders to be sent in on or before April 12.

The Monaghan County Infirmary Committee of Management invite tenders for a year's medicines and appliances. The standard price-list is that of Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co. (London), and the tenders are to state the abatement per cent. they will allow on that scale. The date for lodgment of the tenders is April 13.

#### Contracts Settled.

The following have been declared medicine-contractors for the ensuing year:

Board of Guardians	Contractor	Drugs or Appliances	Discount off Prescribed List
Ballinrobe	R. Sumner & Co., Liverpool	Drugs ...	33 per cent.
"	Medical Supply Company, Sligo	Appliances	34 per cent.
Claremorris	Thacker & Hoffe, Dublin	Drugs ...	33½ per cent.
"	Adamson & Co., Ballina	Appliances	33½ per cent.
Clonakilty	Hunt & Co., Dublin ...	Drugs ...	25½ per cent.
"	R. Sumner & Co. ...	Appliances	33½ per cent.
Cork ...	R. Sumner & Co. ...	Drugs ...	37½ per cent.
" ...	R. Sumner & Co. ...	Appliances	33½ per cent.
Kilkenny ...	Boileau & Boyd, Dublin	Drugs ...	33½ per cent.
" ...	Medical Supply Company	Appliances	32½ per cent.
Mallow ...	R. Sumner & Co. ...	Drugs and appliances	33½ per cent.
Millstreet ..	J. Clarke & Co., Dublin	Drugs ...	31½ per cent.
" ...	Hunt & Co. ...	Appliances	25 per cent.
Shillelagh	J. Clarke & Co. ...	Drugs ...	35 per cent.
"	Smith & Sheppard, Dublin	Appliances	21½ per cent.
Skibbercen	R. Sumner & Co. ...	Drugs and appliances	33½ per cent.
Tipperary ...	R. Sumner & Co. ...	Drugs ...	33½ per cent.
" ...	Medical Supply Company	Appliances	33½ per cent.

#### Death from Carbon Monoxide.

Mr. John Joseph Kinsella, pharmaceutical chemist, who had been employed for some time past as compounder in the Grand Canal Street dispensary of the South Dublin Union, was found dead in the bath-room of the institution on March 31. At the inquest on the following day it was stated that there was a heating-apparatus with four Bunsean burners for heating the water; and Dr. McWeeney, the pathologist, said that the case was a well-marked one of poisoning from inhaling carbon-monoxide gas. The gas was odourless, and might escape without the knowledge of any person in the room. The jury found that death was due to inhalation of carbon-monoxide gas, generated owing to imperfect ventilation of the hot-water apparatus.



### The Empties-question.

Mr. P. N. White, chemist, Sligo, has furnished the Strokestown Board of Guardians, to whom he was contractor for drugs, with an account for 5*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for unreturned empties. The Gaardians considered it was the duty of the medical officers to return the empties, and an order was made calling upon them to do so without delay.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Business Change.

Mr. Neilson Brown, chemist and druggist (formerly with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart, Powell & Co., chemists, Leith), has acquired the business at 143 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, lately carried on by Mr. A. H. Stewart, who has gone abroad.

### The Kinninmont Prize.

The examination for this prize will take place in June, and intending competitors are reminded that April 30 is the last date upon which names can be received. Particulars may be obtained from Mr. William L. Currie, 223 Byres Road, Downhill, Glasgow.

### Chemical Fatalities.

By the explosion of a drum which had contained acetone, a man named Harry Watson was killed on March 30 in Glasgow Harbour, and two others seriously injured.

John Kelly, chemical-worker, fell into a vat of caustic potash at Messrs. Walker's chemical-works at Irvine on March 27. He had been working at the vat, and was leaning against a chain which surrounds it, when the hook slipped off the catch on the iron standard. He died three days after.

### Arbroath Water Inquiry.

At an inquiry under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, held in the Justiciary Court-room, Edinburgh, last week, under the presidency of Lord Herries, Mr. James Jack, pharmaceutical chemist and aerated-water manufacturer, Arbroath, gave evidence on behalf of objecting manufacturers. Mr. Jack stated that he was fighting on a question of principle, and he held a mandate from shopkeepers paying 10,000*l.* of rental. He also expressed the opinion that Noran water is too soft for aerated waters.

### Glasgow Notes.

"Radium Corn-cure" is the latest topical novelty.

Mr. J. W. Miller, chemist, Byers Road, has acquired the business hitherto carried on by Mr. Alex. Reid at 250 Buchanan Street.

Boots' Cash Chemists are at present booming their Book-lover's Club Department. The pamphlets advertising it are being scattered broadcast.

Before Mr. F. Soddy takes up his duties as lecturer on Physical Chemistry at the Glasgow University he is to visit Western Australia to deliver a series of lectures there.

The Assistants' Union, which has been holding its annual conference in Glasgow, was strongly in favour of shortening shop-hours. The chemist's assistant was conspicuous by his absence.

Local chemists are busy communicating with their M.P.'s as to the Pharmacy Bill, and Sir C. Dilke's Shop hours Bill. Most pharmacists take strong exception to the latter measure.

It is changed times at the local drug-stores—"The Pills" is the staple label, and in the windows such preparations as "Quinine and Iron Tonic," "Corn-solvent," and "Iodised Sarsaparilla" recommended as a blood-purifier all bear stamps.

Mr. John Baird, optician, Mitchell Street, is arranging for a class for instruction in sight-testing, &c. As a preparation

for this class, he has arranged with the Governors of the Technical College for a special course of instruction in light and optics by Professor Jas. Blyth.

At the instance of the Glasgow Optical Society, a new Section in the Trades Directory of the Glasgow Post Office Directory has been opened under the heading "Optologist." It includes all the city and suburban chemists who do a spectacle and sight-testing business.

Chemists are always attracted by one of Pettie's pictures in the East-end Exhibition. It is entitled "The Herbalist," and represents an old man in monkish garb coming out of a wood bearing an armful of newly gathered herbs. The plants, which are very faithfully portrayed, include golden rod, hemlock, and woundwort.

A Glasgow nonogenarian (Mr. John Rhind) has just published a little book on "The Ether," in which he severely criticises the current scientific views on that subject. In a newspaper notice of the work, the reviewer suggests that Mr. Rhind would have been more profitably employed in writing his reminiscences of old Glasgow.

The following former students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy have just passed the stated subjects of the First Professional examination for M.B., C.M., at Glasgow University: Mr. J. S. Harbinson (chemistry, zoology, botany, and physics), Mr. T. E. Gray (chemistry and zoology, with distinction), and Mr. Watson Noble (chemistry and zoology).

In an article on "Old Highland Therapy" in the "Caledonian Medical Journal" for April it is stated that a study of the native cures shows that the Celtic medicine-man sometimes perpetrated a joke at the expense of his patients. The case is related of a lady inordinately given to tea-drinking, who was ordered to walk some miles every morning to a headland and there chew a small piece of a certain root and some dulse against the wind, and fast for three hours thereafter. The lady soon regained her appetite, and the cure was completely successful.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**SUBSTITUTES FOR COD-LIVER OIL.**—Some Marseilles pharmacies show a printed card in the window warning the public against buying cheap cod-liver oils. The notice (inspired, I understood, by the local Pharmacists' Association) points out that cod-liver oil is dear just now, and that one must pay a fair price if one wishes the real article. Seal oil and shark oil, it pointed out, are frequently used as low-priced substitutes.

**THE "BULL IN THE CHINA-SHOP."**—The generally acknowledged scientific value of the French pharmacist gives him status with the vulgar as a sort of "Inquire within upon Everything." But these honours thrust upon him are not always pleasant or remunerative. The other day two men entered a pharmacy near the Boulevard St.-Jacques. One was the proprietor of a neighbouring restaurant, the other a casual client of respectable appearance. The latter had ordered the beef-steak served to him was horse-flesh, and the proprietor demurring to this statement, the client had insisted on conveying the *corpus delicti* to the nearest pharmacy for scientific examination. The pharmacist declined to act as expert. This exasperated the client, who commenced by throwing the beef-steak at the chemist's head, and then burst into a torrent of abuse, upset a series of bottles containing specimens preserved in spirits, and broke everything within reach. The police have since found that he is insane.

**ASSISTANTS' ENTERPRISE.**—Apart from the ordinary announcements of patent medicines (which, like the poor, are always with us) one occasionally runs across notices throwing side-lights on pharmacy. At Lyons I noticed a poster issued by the Chemists' Assistants' Association of that town. It drew attention to the very long hours of work, and appealed to the public not to purchase in pharmacies after 9.30 p.m. It seems that almost all the pharmacists had agreed to close at this hour, and actually did so for some little time; but,



as usual, the example of the few that remained open soon brought all back to the former closing-hour of 10 P.M. The notice was very moderately worded, and insisted upon the genuine desire of the assistants to rest upon good terms with their employers and the fact that early closing would benefit all alike, the night-bell being always available for urgent cases.—Among the bustling traffic of the world-famed Cannebière at Marseilles I noticed a smart little pony-trap bearing a poster (adorned with a red Geneva cross) headed "The Medical and Pharmacy Students of Marseilles," and announcing a lottery for some charitable object. The biggest prize was a horse and carriage, and the tickets (25c. apiece) were displayed on the side of the pony-trap.

AT MARSEILLES, as a port of call for the chief Anglo-Indian lines of steamers, one might naturally expect to find some pharmacists attempting to attract English custom. Several of the chemists' shops in the Avenue de Noailles (the continuation of the famous Cannebière) have an Anglo-Saxon inscription of some kind; and at the Joliette (harbour) end of the Avenue de la République there is a little spot that has quite a British aspect. The red ensign waves over the Sailors' Home a few doors away, and my attention was attracted by the Royal Arms over the door of a corner shop marked "British Pharmacy," and a show of English proprietary goods in the only window which, in that Southern sun, was allowed to remain uncovered at midday. Eno's and the usual remedies were supplemented by quite an array of toilet-preparations for the fairer and sterner sex, Pears' soap, Calvert's tooth-powder, Beetham's glycerin and cucumber, the "Guards" hair-dye, Matthews's fullers' earth, &c. Whenever a British liner from India comes in, quite a number of passengers land at Marseilles and complete their journey to London overland, and this seemed to be the nearest pharmacy to the East Indian landing-stages. A little further up the Avenue, at Fosse's pharmacy, there was one window entirely filled with samples of English proprietary goods, including B. & W. tabloids, which I noticed in a good many Marseilles pharmacies.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

LA SOCIEDAD FARMACÉUTICA ESPAÑOLA, a house founded, says the "Memorandum," twenty years ago, and which enlisted the confidence of many chemists throughout Spain, has become bankrupt.

THE GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY (Apotheker Verein) on February 29, 1904, had 15 honorary members, 3 corresponding members, 3,405 ordinary members, and 19 extraordinary members.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS DEARER IN RUSSIA.—A telegram from Sebastopol to the "Novoe Vremya" says the local apothecaries and chemist store-keepers, in view of the situation in the Far East, have raised the prices of surgical dressings by 30 per cent.

CELLULOID-EXPLOSION.—A terrible explosion occurred on the evening of April 1 in the celluloid-factory of Klotchkoff & Co., in the suburbs of St. Petersburg. The factory was entirely destroyed, and the damage is estimated at a million roubles. About a dozen workpeople were more or less injured.

MUSTN'T SHUT UP SHOP TEMPORARILY.—"The Bol'ettino-Chimico-Farmacutico" reports that a recent Italian legal decision is to the effect that a chemist (the only one in the district) had no right to leave his shop for a few days without leaving a substitute there, even after having given notice to the authorities of his intention to shut up the shop for a time.

HOW IT IS DONE IN RUSSIA.—Mr. Linetsky, a chemist's assistant in Odessa, some time ago delivered a lecture on the woes of his class, and one result was he got dismissed from his employment, and could find no work in that town. Having found a situation at Kamenetz-Podolsk, the occasion of his departure was taken advantage of by the Odessa chemists' assistants to give him a dinner, during the celebration of which a warmly resentful telegram was sent by the Odessa assistants, to Mr. Stern, the offender's late employer. The "Novoe Vremya," commenting on the incident, says "nothing now remains to the Odessa chemists but to dismiss all their assistants."

## Canadian Notes.

PAINT-PIGMENTS.—Mr. C. W. Willimott, of the mineralogical branch of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, has nearly completed an investigation of much importance to persons concerned in the making of paints. The object of the work was to ascertain the possibilities of mineral varieties for the manufacture of pigments, or paints of all colours. The investigation involved an examination into the properties of mineral pigments, such as exact shade of colour, smoothness of grain, persistence of colour when exposed to air and light processes of treatment to fit them for use, and various other points. The work resulted in the discovery of interesting facts. Altogether the researches have proved to be of more importance than was anticipated when Mr. Willimott began his labours. The information procured by the scientist will open a market for numerous materials which heretofore were not known to have any value. Mr. Willimott is now engaged writing a bulletin on economic minerals which will be devoted entirely to the subject of paint-products in minerals.

ORIGIN OF APPENDICITIS.—A local physician advances the theory that the trolley-car is responsible for appendicitis. However this may be, certain it is that during the past ten years the cases number ten to one to what they used to do. He says that the trolley-car has made us lazy; that we now ride when we should walk, and that the disease is almost wholly due to that fact. Ages ago when man was probably an amphibian the digestive economy was much more elaborate than at present and food could not be so readily assimilated. The vermiform appendix was then a large pouch in which much of the food was secreted before passing into the large intestinal canal. When a man is active on his feet and doing considerable walking there is no danger of his having appendicitis, because the abdominal and intestinal muscles are kept constantly active and in good working order; but when a man begins to take to the trolley-car, &c., he loses all the jolting necessary as a tonic to the muscular walls of his abdomen and intestines. In proof of this it is stated that there is little or no appendicitis in the country, while persons living in the suburban towns are scourged with it. The advice is to walk and keep well.

ACONITE-POISONING.—At Halifax on March 11, Arthur Graham, a wealthy Western State rancher, settled in Smith's Cove, Digby, died as the result of drinking aconite liniment. He was heard to get up early and go to an adjoining room, after which he entered the room occupied by his valet, telling him to destroy his papers and not tell anyone. He then dropped the box to the floor, and before medical aid could be obtained he was dead.—At Montreal on March 13, Raoul Moisan, agent, thirty-one years of age, died at the residence of Alfred Berthe, chemist, 343 St. Denis Street, from the effects of an overdose of a stimulant taken two hours previously in a drug-store in St. Lawrence Street. He, with his brother, Sylvia Moisan, druggist, Sherbrooke Street, and Mr. Berthe, was out walking when Raoul complained of feeling ill. His brother suggested that they should all go to his drug-store in St. Lawrence Street to get a stimulant for Raoul, and something that would give them an appetite for dinner. The drink was served to them as directed, and they walked home. After dinner Raoul Moisan complained of severe pain, and went to his friend Berthe to get something to relieve the pain. When he reached Berthe's house he could hardly walk. Berthe had already complained of severe pains in the stomach, but he did not think at the time that it was from the effects of the drink they had taken in the drug-store. When Moisan entered the house and fell unconscious in the hall he knew at once that they had been poisoned. Dr. Warren was summoned, and tried for half an hour to restore Moisan to consciousness, but his efforts were of no avail, and Moisan died within an hour. Dr. Warren then devoted his time to Berthe, as he had also become unconscious from the effects of the drug. At six o'clock Berthe regained consciousness, and shortly afterwards was reported out of danger. Sylvia Moisan also complained of the effects of the drug, but it did not affect him so seriously as it did the others. Investigation has brought out the fact that an error was made in compounding the stimulant draught, aconite having been used.



## Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"  
March 1, 1904. 6d. per copy, post free.

MR. J. H. OWEN, general manager, of Sharland & Co. (Limited), Wellington and Auckland, is taking a trip to England. The visit is for recreation, not business.

THE PHARMACY CLASSES which the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales are endeavouring to promote will probably be arranged by the Sydney University. Applications for the post of lecturer have been received, and a contribution of 100% from the funds of the University will probably be made towards the lecturer's salary, the students' fees to be three guineas for the course.

GOOD QUALIFIED ASSISTANTS are scarce in New Zealand at present. Chemists wanting a regular assistant or *locum-tenens* find great difficulty in getting suited, and even young men who have not passed their examination are very difficult to get. Owing to the stiff examinations and the hours assistants have to work, we find, says the *C.D.A.*, that there are not so many young men going in for chemistry, which accounts for the shortage.

SUGGESTED AMALGAMATION.—The Registered Pharmacists' Society of New South Wales, which was formed to safeguard the interests of the "D" men, and whose work is now finished, would like to amalgamate with the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. The President of the latter Society, however, points out that the rules do not admit of amalgamation, and that eligible pharmacists must be balloted for individually.

MEDICINE MISTAKE.—A mixture and pill prescribed for a woman at Woolston, Christchurch, N.Z., were made up by Mr. Brooke, chemist, Lancaster Park, on February 13. On February 17 the patient died of strychnine-poisoning, which a jury found had been inadvertently introduced into the medicine by the chemist. From the evidence it appears that an unwashed mortar in which strychnine had been powdered was used in preparing the prescription.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT.—Three chemists appeared in the police court, Sydney, on January 29, to answer charges of selling mercurial ointment "not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded." The case against Mr. Ryder Horton was postponed for a week, and Mr. Harry Poole pleaded guilty, and was fined 40s. and 5s. costs. Mr. John A. Brown also pleaded guilty, and was fined a like amount. On February 5 Mr. Horton pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. with 5s. costs.

CO-OPERATIVE DISPENSING.—Members of the Civil Service Co-operative Stores, Sydney, N.S.W., have been advised by circular that special arrangements have been made whereby members may have prescriptions compounded by Mr. A. E. Durno, chemist, Pitt Street, at special rates. It is understood that Mr. Durno issues a Civil Service bonus ticket to cash prescription customers; these are presented at the end of the half-year at the Civil Service Stores, and the proportionate bonus is then paid in cash to the customer.

TARIFF-DECISIONS.—The following Commonwealth tariff-decisions were gazetted in the month of February:—

Camera.—Small vertical photo micrographs, 20 per cent.

Bottles.—Smelling, wholly of glass, 25 per cent.

Potassium, cyanide of, free.

Serum.—"Bacteriological" embraces all medicinally used sera possessing bacteriological and antitoxin action, free.

Sterilising outfits.—Consisting of dressing, water, and surgical-instrument sterilisers, 20 per cent.

In New Zealand, tanning extract ("Alpha," "Hemlock," and a mixture of tannic acid and sugar) and "Tannolin" are to be admitted free.

THE P.A.T.A. MOVEMENT.—The March list of the New South Wales P.A.T.A. contains, among other items, bromoselizer, Ashton & Parsons' phosierine, "Targiefcot" fly paper, and "Diamond" dyes. The South Australian branch of the P.A.T.A. of Australia has issued its rules and regulations. There are three sections recognised—wholesalers, manufacturers, and retailers. The Council is to comprise two

wholesale and three retail members, with power to add to their number, and when a manufacturers' or other section is formed, two other members may be added. The Council is to be elected triennially, and the subscriptions are one and two guineas, the former being for retailers.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL REGISTERS.—A summary of the registers of the Pharmacy Boards of Australasia shows that, exclusive of Western Australia, there are 2410 chemists and druggists resident in Australia and New Zealand, the numbers being as follows: New South Wales, 813; Queensland, 188; South Australia, 135; Tasmania, 86; Victoria, 719; New Zealand, 449. These figures do not include the chemists who reside out of the State in which they are registered. In most cases the 1901 registers show a smaller number of chemists than the registers for 1903, but as regards New Zealand, the diminution in numbers is accounted for by the fact that for the first time the register contains only the names of those who have paid the annual licence-fee of 10s.

IMPERSONATION CASE.—The Pharmacy Board of Victoria held a special meeting on February 17 to investigate several charges of impersonation at the Preliminary examination. In November, 1903, a person resident in Melbourne applied to present himself for the Preliminary examination to be held at Ballarat on December 1 and 2, as he would be on his holidays, and it would be more convenient for him to be examined there. The examination was duly held, but the fact that the answers were of such a high standard led to a comparison of the written answers with the handwriting on the application-form, and showed that the writing was quite different. The person who wrote the application was confronted with the examiners, and the latter declared that he was a different person from the one who sat for the examination. Other cases were also investigated, and some candidates were found to have entered upon their indentures on the strength of the personated examinations. The facts were forwarded to the Crown Law Department, but it was found that there was no precedent for a presentment on the facts set out, and no maxim of the criminal law had been contravened. The culprits appeared before the Pharmacy Board, and as a result the certificates and registrations of apprenticeship indentures were cancelled. The Melbourne University of which the young men are students is also to deal with them.

QUEENSLAND DENTAL DIFFICULTIES.—A deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland interviewed the Home Secretary on February 18 in regard to the relation of chemists to dentistry. The Dental Board have refused to register certain chemists who had been practising dentistry—extracting teeth, filling, taking impressions, and getting plates made. The Minister was, in effect, asked to interpret the Act, and cause these men to be registered. It was contended that it had been understood that all persons who had, prior to the passing of the Act, used the title of dentist or who had practised dentistry in conjunction with pharmacy, and desired to be registered, would be registered, and that there was an agreement practically to this effect with the Dental Association. But the Bill was passed hurriedly, and instead of altering Section 8 accordingly it was left to the Minister. It was also argued that the term "dentistry" and proviso in Section 2 were intended to exclude only persons who had done no other dental work than the extraction of teeth. With regard to "fitting and adjustment," it was said that the Dental Board had required an applicant to produce evidence that he has been engaged in all the branches of mechanical dentistry. It was submitted that this could not be demanded, on the grounds that (a) medical practitioners generally have no knowledge of mechanical dentistry; (b) many dentists do not perform their own mechanical work; and that the words "fitting and adjusting" did not mean all the branches of mechanical dentistry. The Minister expressed his sympathy with the deputation, but pointed out that he could not override the Dental Act. An appeal to the Courts is the only way the clause can be interpreted.

THE American Vice-Consul at Callao, Peru, in a report on the mineral wealth of that country, states that the quicksilver mines of Huancavelica will become in the near future a rival of the famous mines of Almaden in Spain and of New Almaden in California.



## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. send us a copy of their price-list of fine products, dated February, 1904. Besides giving an alphabetical list of the firm's products (illustrated where necessary), the book contains reproductions of some of their quaintly illustrated and curiously conceived announcements, sketches of their offices and factories, and a monograph on the evolution of medical equipments.

**AN UP-TO-DATE LIST.**—The monthly price-list of W. Martindale 10 New Cavendish Street, W., deserves notice on account of the indications given in it of progress. This month's issue contains the following new articles: Syrupus iodo-tannicus (used in the treatment of throat and nose diseases), maltolivine (an emulsion of malt-extract and olive oil, used as a nutrient), and marrubin (a glycerin extract of fresh bone-marrow).

**FOR AERATED-WATER MAKERS.**—All who are interested in the manufacture of aerated water should write to Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe (Limited), Great Ancoats, Manchester, for the latest issue of "List G." This is an excellently produced catalogue and price-list of aerated-water plant and appliances, containing copious illustrations. Everything required for the production of aerated waters, from vertical boilers to cordial-labels, is to be found within the 131 pages constituting the catalogue. The fourth edition of "The Practical Mineral-water Maker" (5s. 6d.), published by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe (Limited), is also to hand. It is a manual of practical formulae and general instructions for the manufacture of aerated water and cordials, and the two books together make a complete armoury for the prospective maker of aerated beverages.

**HISTORY, SOAP, AND SALINES.**—Some time ago Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited) issued a booklet of historical pictures without words. These booklets were distributed through chemists, and prizes amounting in value to 22l. were offered to boys and girls under sixteen for the best original account (not exceeding 150 words) of the fifteen historical pictures. The name and age (attested) of the competitor, the name of the chemist through whom the book was obtained, and the wrapper of a tablet of Wright's coal-tar soap had to accompany the historical sketches. The competition was a great success, there being just under two thousand competitors, and the character of the essays sent in, taken on the whole, was extremely creditable. The first prize was won by J. H. S. Green, of March, aged fifteen, for a remarkable piece of work. In a scrap-book (14 inches by 9½ inches) Master Green has made an illustrated narrative of the competition. Beginning with the outside cover of the booklet, this ingenious young man has devoted a page to each picture, the illustration being pasted at the top of the page, and festooned in excellent taste with a red and gold ivy design. The narrative is written below in the competitor's own handwriting, and the initial letter to each paragraph is illuminated. The first page contains the outside cover-picture with the attestation below; the second page bears the Wright's coal-tar soap-wrapper. The pictures are then described seriatim, a page to each, and the final page contains a photograph and autobiography of the author. The latter is quaint. It states that schooldays will soon be over, and the writer hopes some day "to become managing director of Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), and should be glad if a vacancy occurs in the office or laboratory which would enable a young man to put his foot on the first step of the ladder leading to a good position, if you give me the offer." The following are the prize-winners:

Master J. H. S. Green, The Sycamores, March, 10l.

Miss Stella Marsden, 8 Arthur Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey, 5l.

Miss Annie Marguerite Carter, 5 Lyncroft Mansions, Fortune Green Road, West Hampstead, N.W., 2l.

The following each received books of the value of 10s.:

Miss Elsie May Potter, 81 Granville Park, Lewisham, S.E.; Master Rupert Hugh Lunn, 127 Mill Bank Street, Northam, Southampton; Master Edward Hunt, 1 Albert Villas, Park Lane, London Road, Newbury, Berks; Miss Isabel Glover, 27 Bryan-

stone Road, Crouch End, N.; Miss Mabel Tait, 16 Montrave Road, Penze, S.E.; Miss Agnes Strickland King, 17 Prospect Place, Duckworth Lane, Manningham, Bradford; Miss Margaret Annie Miles, Momein, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.; Miss Phyllis Lunn, Fairfield Vicarage, North Bromsgrove, Worcestershire; Master Leonard Whingates, 59 Church Street, Runcorn; Miss Elspeth S. Ritchie, 1 Arboretum Road, Edinburgh, N.E.

The chemists from whom the books were obtained are rewarded as follows:

Mr. P. H. Davies, High Street, March, 25l.

Messrs. Hodder & Co., 9, 10, and 11 Broad Street, Bristol, 10l.

Mr. Bateman, Finchley Road, N.W., 5l.

The following received 1l. each:

Messrs. Harper, Bromsgrove; J. H. Weston, Runcorn; Davy, 3 Central Exchange, Beckenham Road, Penze; J. Holmes, 2 Duckworth Lane, Manningham Lane, Bradford; Stow Morris, Rushey Green, Catford; Phillips & Co., 215 Lewisham High Road, S.E.; Wride & Co., Strand, East Street, Southampton; Freeman, Broadway, Newbury; Black, Crouch End, N.; J. A. White, Montague Terrace, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, N.E.

The latest summer lines in packed goods introduced by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited) include Carlsbad salts in 6-oz. and 8-oz. bottles, fruit-crystals, citrate of magnesia (in nicely decorated tins and well-labelled bottles), two styles of effervescent saline, a sulphur and sarsaparilla salt, and a health-salt in round and square decorated tins. In each case the tins and labels are tasteful and effective.

MESSRS. W. EDWARDS & SON, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., have published this week their 1904 catalogue of British and foreign proprietary medicines, druggists' sundries, and miscellaneous articles. It begins with a list of special prices, this being followed by a comprehensive list of proprietaries, wherein all price-protected articles are printed in bold type. The sundries part includes photographic goods. A copy of the catalogue will be sent to any C. & D. subscriber who writes to the firm for it.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., O.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 16, 1904.)

"LEMCO"; for foodstuffs. By Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited), 4 Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 260,419.

"KUMA"; for a dentifrice. By H. T. Woodward, 6 Holland Park Court, Addison Road, W. 259,758.

Combination of devices and facsimile signature of applicant; for a perfume, "Cusino." By Victor Klotz, trading as Ed. Pinaud, 18 Place Vendôme, Paris. 230,393.

"PEECHONA" ("Peach" disclaimed); for perfumery and toilet-articles. By E. Cook & Co. (Limited), Bow, E. 260,834.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 23, 1904.)

Crescent device and the letters "B. M. & Co."; for alkalis. By Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), Winnington, Northwich. 259,615.

Device of winged figure seated on globe; for chemicals in Classes 1, 2, and 3, for scientific instruments and apparatus, for surgical instruments and appliances, and for mineral and aerated waters. By Harrod's Stores (Limited), 101-5 Brompton Road, S.W. 259,682-689-690-695-698-728.

Copy of the applicant's signature and clover-leaf device; for an ant-killer and wood-preserved. By P. Zimmer, Oberstrasse 62-70, Bremen, Germany. 259,837.

"PASMA"; for a medicated powder and for a toilet-powder. By Curtis & Co., 48 Baker Street, W., pharmaceutical chemists. 257,506-7.

Combination of devices and the word "BIOGEN"; for chemicals. By the Biogen Corporation, 90 William Street, New York, U.S.A. 259,324.



## Winter Session.

### Society of Chemical Industry.

#### NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

THE annual meeting of this Section was held at the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham, on March 30, Mr. J. T. Wood being in the chair. There was a very full attendance, and the ballot for the election of officers and committee resulted in the reappointment of the old members. Mr. TROTMAN, the Hon. Secretary, having read the committee's report, a vote of thanks was passed to the authorities of the University College for their kindness in granting the use of rooms to the Section.

Messrs. H. S. GARRY and H. J. WATSON contributed a paper on

#### BENZINE OR PETROLEUM SPIRIT

in connection with boiling-points and general behaviour. The paper had been circulated in advance in the printed form, which may have had some influence in bringing so large a gathering together. The authors pointed out the importance of the subject industrially as well as in connection with the demand for motor-spirit, of which there is a growing shortage. Under the trade-names of petroleum ether, gasoline, benzine, ligoline, or light petroleum, various liquids are sold as solvents for gums and resins, also as grease-removers. They are also used for paint-mixing, in the manufacture of varnish and oil cloth, in the preparation of alkaloids, and in the leather and rubber industries, &c. The requirements of these trades naturally vary, but it is more in regard to the range of boiling-points of the spirit than as to its sp. gr. The qualities that have come into most common use are naphthas of medium sp. gr. in which the range of boiling-points is limited to 40° C. The numerous methods of fractional distillation that are in use for ascertaining this limit were described, and the necessity for coming to an agreement as to some standard method was emphasised. The authors also pointed out that by judicious blending it is possible to obtain a spirit which will give astonishingly equable results in working, although possessing a sp gr. which would ordinarily condemn it. Such a spirit of 0.780 may yet possess a range of boiling-points as low as spirits of 0.720 sp. gr.

Mr. S. R. TROTMAN then read a paper, written in conjunction with Mr. J. E. Hackford, on "The Selection of Fuel for Malting," mainly in reference to its arsenic-content.

Mr. T. F. HARVEY then read a note on

#### WIJ'S METHOD

of determining the iodine value, in which he said that while this method furnishes an accurate measure of the degree of unsaturation in fatty compounds, in the case of turpentine substitution occurs to a greater or less extent depending on the conditions of experiment. Examples were given. The author also attaches importance to the addition of the potassium iodide before rather than after dilution. Mr. L. ARCHBUTT said he could confirm Mr. Harvey's statement that the amount of iodine absorbed by oil of turpentine from Wij's solution depends upon the amount of iodine in excess, as well as upon the time of contact. For the detection of adulteration, a high iodine value is an advantage, and the occurrence of substitution does not matter, provided the results are concordant. He, therefore, preferred to add a large excess of iodine. Experiments proved that if the excess of iodine and the time of contact are always the same, constant values are obtained, and the conditions of working which he recommended are to allow twenty minutes contact, and to take care that the iodine then left unabsorbed is at least equal to the quantity absorbed, and not more than 5 per cent. more than the quantity absorbed. A brief reply from Mr. HARVEY terminated the proceedings.

### Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday evening, April 5, at the Cock Hotel, the President (Mr. Clement Fielding) in the chair. The attendance was good.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. Hebden) read a letter from the Leeds Association asking the Halifax members to receive a

deputation from Leeds to urge the claims of Mr. Pilkington Sargeant as a Council candidate. It was decided to meet the deputation on April 19.

The question of joining the Federation of Chemists' Associations was briefly discussed and deferred until next meeting.

Mr. Swire was appointed to attend the Bradford Chemists' Association's dinner.

#### THE PHARMACY BILL.

The SECRETARY urged the importance of chemists' associations throughout the country doing everything possible in support of the Pharmacy Bill. He had written on behalf of the Association to the district members of Parliament, and had received the following replies:

Mr. J. H. Whitley's reply is as follows:

I will look carefully into this matter, and consider your representation. I shall support anything to prevent unqualified persons dispensing.

Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, M.P., says:

When the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill comes on for discussion I will bear in mind the views expressed to me in your letter of March 22.

Mr. J. W. Mellor, M.P., replies:

Your letter shall have my attention.

Sir Savile Crossley writes:

The Bill to which you refer shall have my best consideration, and, without pledging myself upon it until I have perused it, I should say at once that the Bill appears to me on your argument to be perfectly sound and right.

A brief discussion followed, in the course of which the PRESIDENT expressed his appreciation of these letters. The SECRETARY said he was thinking of approaching the Coroner of the district and also the Judges on the subject of unqualified persons being allowed to dispense. If they could get the local authorities to take an interest in the subject it would be very effective.

Mr. WOODWARD pointed out that the British Coroners' Committee are in favour of the Bill.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the trade journals should summarise facts and occurrences which had taken place of recent date showing the necessity for an amendment of the Pharmacy Acts. (Hear, hear.)

#### THE "BUYING COMMITTEE" AND THE P.A.T.A.

The SECRETARY read Mr. Glyn-Jones's letter about syndicated purchases of P.A.T.A. goods by retailers. He added that the letter meant, as far as protected articles were concerned, they would have to drop buying them collectively. But in his opinion they ought in the first place to insist on the wholesale houses themselves ceasing to break the regulations by allowing co-operative societies to evade the rules by a system of collective buying. These societies and other large stores send out goods to their branches; does not that constitute a re-sale? In his opinion it does. Chemists' associations have as much right to distribute articles among their own members as the big houses and co-operative societies. (Hear, hear.) Wholesale houses themselves violate the compact by allowing co-operative societies to retail articles at less than the minimum prices. When a purchasing member of a co-operative society buys articles at the minimum price, less the dividend, this constitutes a sale at below the minimum price.

Mr. COBB thought the letter hardly contained the meaning attributed to it by the Secretary. The Council of the P.A.T.A. complained about the practice of one member buying one protected article and another member buying another and supplying them to one another at cost-price. The wholesale houses were, it seemed to him, at the back of the complaint.

The PRESIDENT: We do avoid the wholesalers' profit, certainly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. R. FIELDING pointed out that co-operative societies and the large stores do not re-sell their goods to their various branches; it is a distribution and not a re-sale. (Hear, hear.) They as an association do the same.

Mr. SWIRE, sen., after giving some particulars with regard



to the stocking of certain articles, expressed the view that the practice is a mutual exchange and not a re-sale.

The PRESIDENT urged that they should infuse the idea of exchange. If they were doing wrong they would, of course, have to cease to stock the goods; but with regard to individual buying he maintained that they were doing nothing wrong. He was at one with them in thinking that co-operative stores were breaking the wholesalers' regulations.

Eventually, after a long discussion, a resolution was passed directing the Secretary to write to the Secretary of the P.A.T.A. asking if some measures cannot be taken to prevent the co-operative stores selling protected articles at under net minimum prices, and stating that in the opinion of the Halifax Association the stores should either stop giving checks with protected articles or else raise prices so as to bring them to a level with P.A.T.A. minimum prices. Further consideration of the subject was deferred.

#### COUNCIL-ELECTION.

The members of the Halifax Chemists' Association have arranged to receive a deputation of Leeds chemists on April 19, with a view to urging the claims of Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant's candidature for a seat on the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Sargeant will be present, and address the meeting.

#### Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE seventh meeting of the session was held at 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Thursday evening, March 31, Mr. W. L. Currie (President) in the chair. Owing to the boisterous weather, the attendance was the smallest for the session.

Mr. THOMAS MABEN (Treasurer) delivered his illustrated lecture on

#### THE PREPARATION OF VACCINES AND SERUMS.

Mr. Maben, before entering upon his lecture, which has been delivered to other associations, said the subject is one that ought to be of considerable interest to pharmacists, because most of them are in the habit of handling these remedies, and, if not now, certainly in a year or two, it will be the duty of every pharmacist to stock serums and hand them out to medical men. In that case, the more a pharmacist knows about serums the better. To medical men this subject is of still greater importance, because they have the duty of using the remedies on their patients.

Speaking of the success of diphtheria-serum, Mr. Maben mentioned that before the introduction of the serum the death-rate from the disease was from 40 to 60 per cent., while now it is down to 20 to 10, in some cases even 5 per cent. Ten or twelve years ago the death-rate in cases of tracheotomy was 75 per cent.—that was, three out of every four died. Now only one dies out of every four, and even that is being largely reduced where doctors inject sufficiently large doses of the serum. Mr. Maben then threw on the screen a large number of slides showing how the diphtheria-antitoxin is manufactured.

Mr. Maben dealt with other serums, anti-tetanus, &c., and added the interesting fact that a new serum, taken from calves which have been vaccinated, is being tried just now for smallpox. Up till now it has not been a success, probably from the fact that it is much too weak; but in Belvidere Hospital in Glasgow they are to try it again, and this time they are to inject the serum direct into the vein. The preparation of vaccines was next dealt with.

The PRESIDENT, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Maben for his interesting lecture, alluded to the results of vaccination, and said he could remember a considerable number of years ago of having to take off lymph from the arms of vaccinated children. Referring to one of the pictures shown (a single vaccination-pustule on the arm), Mr. Currie said that while in this country two and sometimes three are now the limit of pustules, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow used to require seven. In view of the extent to which serums and vaccines are now used by the medical faculty, pharmacists must, he said, prepare themselves to deal largely with these drugs in the future. Mr. Currie then referred to Mr. Maben's removal from

Glasgow to London. He knew that all the members of the Association shared with him the regret which he felt that Mr. Maben was going to leave them. His presence amongst them during the past three or four years had been a source of strength and inspiration to the Association and to the chemists of Glasgow. He had thrown a great deal of enthusiasm into their meetings and into their business, and his absence would be much felt. They could not allow him to go from amongst them without expressing the hope that in the big city to which he was going his talents would not be hid under a bushel, but that they would shine brightly, and that success would follow his efforts. (Hear, hear.) His duty was to ask them to accord a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Maben.

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR, alluding to a statistical chart exhibited by Mr. Maben showing the remarkable decrease in the smallpox death-rate in certain foreign countries since the adoption of compulsory vaccination, said he had studied this question very deeply, and at the present moment his judgment was in a state of suspense about it. The question for modern times is, Where does the vaccine come from? On the Continent they inoculate the calf with virus taken from smallpox-patients. That is the proper method; and he asked for information about the history of some of the vaccines that are used. Mr. Gilmour also sympathetically referred to Mr. Maben, saying it was a regret to all of them that he was going South. The Association owed a deep debt of gratitude to him for the practical interest he had taken in its affairs. Since he had been Treasurer there had been a large increase in the number of subscriptions to the funds, and he did not know how they were to replace him as treasurer.

Mr. WATSON also joined in the commendation of Mr. Maben.

Mr. TOCHER took exception to a statement by Mr. Maben that vaccine-lymphs must be returned if not used within a certain period. His experience was that manufacturers do not take them back.

Mr. MABEN, in his reply, said the practice was for makers to put on the label that lymph, if returned within a certain date, will be replaced by fresh stuff. It is generally stated that serum keeps from six to nine or twelve months, and that after that it should be returned, but, as a matter of fact, serum keeps good for years. When the deterioration of serum takes place it is within a month or so after it is made. Mr. Maben added that it was quite true that he had devoted a good deal of time and energy to the cause of pharmacy. He had only that day looked up some old reports, and he was rather surprised to find that it was exactly twenty-one years to a day since his first paper was published. That was on March 31, 1883, so that he had now reached his majority as a contributor to pharmaceutical literature. During all those years he had been fairly busy at that and other things, and perhaps it would have been better for him if he had not been so busy on that side of his profession. He thought his influence in the Association had not been entirely wasted. It is a fairly strong body, and he thought this last session had been one of the best they had had for some time. The membership also stood higher than it had done for many years, and they were this year able to pay their way, which they had not done for a good few years back. He thanked them for their good wishes. (Applause.)

#### A SUMMER EXCURSION.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Gilmour) stated that the Council propose to make a departure in the matter of their social function. Instead of the annual dinner they are to have an excursion, probably down the Clyde, and he was happy to be able to intimate that the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association are thinking of joining them, so that they should have a very pleasant outing. The Council have not arranged the details yet, but they expect to organise a very successful excursion.

#### NOMINATION TO PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Gilmour also referred to Mr. Currie's nomination for re-election to the Pharmaceutical Council, and said he was glad to hear from Mr. Currie that evening that he had accepted nomination. While on the previous occasion the local chemists were not able to put Mr. Currie on the Council



themselves, still, the support they gave him was such as to influence the Council in electing him. He thought Mr. Currie had fully justified the choice that was made, and he (Mr. Gilmour) hoped all the West of Scotland members would do their best in co-operating for his return again.

Mr. CURRIE said if he were returned he would do his level best to further the interests of the chemists throughout Great Britain. (Applause.)

## Festivities.

### A Cricket-club Dinner.

The annual dinner of the cricket-club associated with Messrs. John Ismay & Sons, wholesale druggists, was held on March 30 in the Princess Restaurant, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. W. Kerse (Vice-President of the club) in the chair. The Chairman was supported by Messrs. F. Gilderdale, A. Ismay, S. Ismay, and others. After dinner an excellent musical programme was gone through, the artists including the St. Nicholas Quartette Party (Messrs. J. Kerse, Wilson, Adamson, and Tindle), and Messrs. J. B. Errington, G. Richardson, Wilson, T. M. Rutherford, Lucas, Pope, and F. Gilderdale. Mr. S. Ismay made an efficient accompanist.

### The Public Dispensers' Association.

The fourth annual smoking-concert was held in a very comfortable room at the Albion, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on Wednesday evening, Mr. W. Watson-Will, F.C.S., F.L.S., in the chair. The entertainment was exceptionally good, not a single item being mediocre, while some were novel and others had distinction which made them unique. The gentlemen who assisted were Messrs. Sydney Jamieson, Roland Dorrell, W. J. Denniss (elocutionist), W. E. Smith, Percy Clifton, Franklyn Vernon, Harry Bourne, H. Bruce Sholl (pianist), and C. Percival Keenan (violinist). When half the items were given Mr. Watson-Will proposed "Prosperity to the Association," and in the course of a few remarks congratulated the members on the good work they had done in securing more definite recognition of the necessity for public appointments as dispensers being held only by those who are qualified according to the statutory conditions defined in the Pharmacy Act. Portsmouth had recently furnished a lamentable example of what may happen when this is not the case. Mr. Watson-Will also mentioned what the Association has done to secure higher remuneration for public dispensers, and stated that it is at present, under the chairmanship of Mr. Noad Clark, in a most flourishing condition. At the end of the programme Mr. Clark, on behalf of the members, thanked Mr. Watson-Will for presiding, Mr. Duff for arranging the evening's entertainment, and the artists for their excellent services. This was duly honoured.

## Business Changes.

MESSRS. DUNN & DOBSON have opened the New Pharmacy at Victoria Road, Deal.

THE PALACE DRUG STORES have been opened at 263 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W.

MR. J. E. JEFFREY, chemist, is about to open new premises at 433 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

MR. ARTHUR A. WHITE, chemist and druggist, has opened a business in Windsor Street, Beaconsfield.

MR. HARRIS, chemist, has purchased the business of Messrs. Marshall & Co. at 5 Pimlico Road, Belgravia, S.W.

MR. T. H. PRITCHARD is about to open a chemist's business under qualified management at Hanbury Road, Bargoed Glam.

MR. S. B. HARDCASTLE, chemist and druggist, East Street, Brighton, has purchased Mr. H. E. Watkins's business at Preston Street, Brighton.

MR. JOHN JOHNS, chemist and druggist, for some time manager to Mrs. David, chemist, Laugharne, St. Clears, has now taken over the business.

MR. G. UNDERWOOD, chemist and druggist, late of Bideford, has purchased the business at 164 Aigburth Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool, formerly carried on by Mr. W. Burgess, chemist and druggist.

MR. R. AGAR, chemist, Granville House, Queen Street, Ramsgate, has taken Mr. G. F. Spanton into partnership. Mr. Spanton served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Arden & Minliking, Theatre Drug-stores, High Street, Ramsgate.

THE well-known pharmacy at 7 Bull Green, Halifax, carried on by Mr. C. A. Higgins, pharmaceutical chemist, has been acquired by Mr. Harry Knowles Woodward, pharmaceutical chemist. The off-licence attached to the establishment has been transferred to Mr. Woodward.

## Condenser for Essential Oils.

By E. DOWZARD, F.C.S.

IN the estimation of esters in essential oils, such as lavender and bergamot, it is necessary to use a vertical condenser while the sample is being heated with alcoholic potash. As it requires some time to fit up an ordinary condenser, the writer uses an easily made apparatus, which is ready at any moment. All that is required is an old cylindrical separator, the tap of which has been broken, or a long narrow bottle may be used, from which the bottom has been removed, and a 50 c.c. pipette. The sketch explains how the apparatus is put together. When required for use, it is only necessary to fit the cork to the flask and fill the condenser with cold water to within  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of the top; a retort-ring is slipped over the apparatus to steady it. The apparatus only remains efficient as a condenser for about thirty minutes, but as this time is more than sufficient for complete saponification, the apparatus serves the purpose. Several of these condensers have been in use for some time, and have given perfect satisfaction to the workers.



FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS.—A gentleman engaged a man to act as coachman and gardener. One day he bought a bottle of horse-liniment, and told the man to apply it to a lame horse according to the directions on the bottle. About an hour afterwards he went to the stable and found the man industriously dipping a spike into the liniment and then rubbing it against the horse's leg. "What are you doing that for?" he asked. The man looked up with a smile of assurance: "Because," said he, "'twas what it said in the directions on the bottle; but it's slow work." "You must have made a mistake," said the gentleman. "I have not," answered the man in an aggrieved tone. "It says here on the bottle, 'Apply with a large nail or tooth brush,' and, as I had no tooth-brush, I thought I had better use this spike!"



## Birth.

HURN.—At Mundesley House, Palgrave Road, Great Yarmouth, on April 5, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hurn, of Norwich, a son.

## Marriage.

DICKENSON—GREENWOOD.—At St. John's Church, Mansfield, on April 4, by the Rev. W. Maples, vicar, Joseph F. Dickenson, chemist and druggist, Nottingham, to Rachel, second daughter of Mr. John Greenwood, Mansfield.

## Deaths.

AIRD.—At Crewkerne, suddenly, on April 6, Mr. Richard Aird, representative of Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co., manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

ALLISON.—At 209 Anlaby Road, Hull, on April 2, Mr. Edward Allison, chemist and druggist, of the firm of Messrs. E. & H. Allison, wholesale chemists and oil-merchants, Hull, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Allison was born at Horn-castle, but set up in business in Hull many years ago, only retiring in 1898. Philanthropic work had in him a firm supporter; he was deeply interested in the training-ship *Southampton*, was one of the founders of the Hull Young People's Institute, and up to the time of his death was a trustee and manager of the Hull Savings-bank. Mr. Allison was also one of the first members of the Management Committee of the Hull Ragged School, and helped in his earlier days the Volunteer movement. Mr. Allison leaves a widow, a son, and six daughters. He celebrated his golden wedding last spring. His brother (Mr. Henry Allison) was a former Sheriff of Hull.

BYRNE.—At 33 Lancaster Gate, W., on April 4, the Honourable Mr. Justice Byrne, aged fifty-nine. Sir E. W. Byrne was the Judge who heard the "tabloid" trade-mark case, and whose decision therein was confirmed by the Court of Appeal last week. His death was due to pneumonia.

CRICK.—At Old Chantry House, Maldon, on March 30, Mr. George Edward Crick, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Crick had carried on business at Maldon for fifty-two years.

FRASER.—At 14 Caledonian Street, Hebburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Hugh W. M. Fraser, student of pharmacy, aged twenty-two. Mr. Fraser was a student at the North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, and had entered for this month's Minor examination. He was at the school up to 5 P.M. on Thursday, March 31, when he left for home. About an hour later he had an attack of embolism and cerebral hæmorrhage, from which he succumbed at 10.30 the same evening. Mr. Fraser had always been in rather delicate health, and had been working very hard for the examination. He was much liked by the principal and students of the school, and his death cast a gloom upon them all.

MILLER.—At Hobart, Tasmania, suddenly, on April 2, Mr. A. P. Miller, late President of the Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society (*By cable*).

SMITH.—At his residence, Cleveland, Whitefield, on April 4, Mr. John Thomas Smith, chemist and druggist, Blackburn Street, Radcliffe, Lancs, aged sixty. Mr. Smith served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. T. Pennington, of Bolton Street Bury, and opened the shop at the corner of Scion Street, and Blackburn Street, Radcliffe, in 1865. In April, 1835, he was elected a member of the Radcliffe Local Board, and he served the ratepayers in that capacity until 1894, when the District Council was formed, and Mr. Smith declined to seek election to the new authority. Mr. Smith was one of the best-known tradesmen in the district. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

STOKES.—At Narrabri, N.S.W., Mr. Charles E. Stokes, chemist, aged fifty-three. Mr. Stokes was born at Reading

England, and had been in business at Narrabri for the last twelve years.

TIJOU.—At Coventry, on March 4, Mr. Tom Tijou, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five.

WHALEY.—At 3 Beaconsfield Villas, New Malden, on April 2, Mr. Edward Whaley, chemist and druggist, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Whaley was formerly in business in Kingston-on-Thames for thirty-five years.

## Recent Wills.

FELTON.—The will of Mr. Alfred Felton, of Melbourne, which we published in our issue of March 5, has been lodged for probate. Among the legatees and annuitants are:—Legatees: E. N. Grimwade, Melbourne, 5000*l.*; H. W. Grimwade, Melbourne, 5000*l.*; A. S. Grimwade, Caulfield, 3000*l.*; W. R. Grimwade, Caulfield, 3000*l.*; partners in the firm of Felton, Grimwade & Co. (for distribution amongst employés), 2000*l.*; E. H. Grimwade, London, 1,000*l.*; and F. Grimwade, London, 1,000*l.* Among the annuitants are A. L. Felton, England (nephew), 400*l.*; Mrs. Felton, England (sister-in-law), 300*l.*; Miss Freda Felton, England (niece), 300*l.*; E. W. Grimwade, England, 300*l.*; T. Felton, England (brother), 250*l.*; Miss A. Grimwade, Caulfield, 200*l.*; Miss F. Grimwade, Caulfield, 200*l.*; Mrs. C. Francis, St. Kilda, 100*l.*; J. D. Parr (Felton, Grimwade & Co.), 100*l.*; A. E. Griffin (Felton, Grimwade & Co.), 100*l.*; T. P. Isaac (Felton, Grimwade & Co.), 100*l.*; T. Cowley (Felton, Grimwade & Co.), 100*l.*; A. Ellison (Felton, Grimwade & Co.), 100*l.*; Miss L. Francis, St. Kilda, 70*l.*; Miss W. Francis, St. Kilda, 70*l.*; Miss C. Francis, St. Kilda, 70*l.*

HODGSON.—Sir Edward Matthew Hodgson, of St. Kevins Upper Rathmines, Dublin, and of Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson & Co., of 121 and 122 Chapel Street, and Henrietta Place, Dublin, and Ashtown, Phoenix Park, wholesale druggists and oil-merchants, who died on January 11 last, left estate of the net value of 13830*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Probate has been granted to Mr. Graham Webb, of 13 Edenvale Road, Ranelagh, one of the executors. The testator bequeathed 100*l.* each to his executors, and to his wife, Dame Emily Sarah Hodgson, a sum of 4500*l.* and the proceeds of policies of life assurance amounting to about 3000*l.*, also his share and interest in St. Kevins and the furniture and effects there, and his horses and carriages and consumable stores. He bequeathed 1,000*l.* to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his daughter Leitia (wife of Mr. Thomas P. Parratt); 1,000*l.* to his daughter Elizabeth (wife of Mr. Burton R. Phillipson); and 500*l.* to his daughter Matilda (wife of Mr. John Parratt). He left the residue of his property to Lady Hodgson.

MAURICE.—Mr. James Maurice, of Llwynceynlan Llanfyrbach, and late of Plymouth, chemist and druggist, who died on February 6 last, left estate of the gross value of 11,523*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, with net personalty 1,544*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Probate of his will, dated August 31, 1903, has been granted to his sister, Miss Phoebe Maurice, and Mr. Henry Sayer, of Beaumont Road, Plymouth, to the latter of whom the testator bequeathed 50*l.* He bequeathed an immediate legacy of 100*l.* to his sister Phoebe, an annuity of 10*l.* to his sister Annie Maurice, 25*l.* to his porter Bending, and 12*l.* 10*s.* to his junior porter Vicary, the residue of his property being left to his sister, Phoebe Maurice.

WARD.—The will of the late Mr. William Ward of Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on January 9, 1904, has been proved by Mrs. Lucy Mary Ward, the widow, Mr. William Ward, the son, and Mr. William Slack, of Southport, the executors of the testator, whose estate is sworn at 3948*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, of which 3832*l.* 6*s.* is net personalty.

A FRENCH Consular report from Shanghai states that French, German, and some Austrian firms have secured a good market for cheap toilet-soaps by a close study of the Chinese taste. The soaps are wrapped up and labelled in French, as, for instance, "Savons à la Rose de Chine," "Reine des fleurs," &c. Only one British house competes for the trade.



## Legal Reports.

### Dentists Act, 1878.

#### A COMPANY-DENTIST FINED.

At Bolton Police Court on March 31, Richard Willoughby Reynolds, jun., was summoned at the instance of the British Dental Association for using the title dentist and for practising as a dentist, he not being registered. The defence was that it was no offence to extract teeth or make a set of teeth. Defendant was the servant of a limited company, and did not hold himself out to be a dentist. It was admitted that none of the directors nor any of the shareholders of the company were qualified. The Magistrates fined defendant 10*l.* and costs, and refused to state a case.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### MILK OF SULPHUR.

At Bridlington on April 2, a Flamborough fisherman and grocer, named Warcup, was summoned for having sold milk of sulphur which on analysis was found to contain 14.4 per cent. of sulphate of lime. The Bench imposed a fine of 5*s.* and costs, and characterised the offence as a technical one. The niece of the defendant Warcup was also summoned, she having sold the article to Inspector Bell, but the case against her was withdrawn. Warcup said the milk of sulphur had been purchased by his late wife five or six years ago; and the remainder was destroyed immediately after the sample had been sold to the police. The Chairman said the vendors could cover their liability by demanding a guarantee from the makers.

## Bankruptcy Report.

*Re* WILLIAM ALFRED COUCH, 12 Hawthorn Road, Tranmere, Cheshire, lately carrying on business at 14 Percy Street, Hanley, Staffs, Homœopathic-medicine Dealer.—At Hanley Bankruptcy Court on March 30, before Mr. Registrar Tennant, the public examination of this debtor was held. Debtor said he came from Biokenhead, and was twenty-two years of age. He had been trading as a homœopathic-medicine dealer, but was not qualified, and had never studied chemistry in any shape or form. The reason he came to a strange place and started in a strange business was that he became engaged to the daughter of Mr. Walklate, homœopathic chemist, of Minshull Street, Mount Pleasant, Fenton, and the latter proposed, at a time when debtor was out of employment, that he should start a shop for the sale of optical goods in Percy Street. Debtor had been with a Liverpool optician for five years, and understood the business. His father advanced 50*l.* for the fitting-up of the shop, and subsequently a further sum of 50*l.* for the stock. Debtor went to Hanley in March, 1903, and then found that Mr. Walklate had proposed to his father that the shop should be stocked with homœopathic medicines instead of optical goods. Some of the goods were already ordered and the shop was opened. He had no capital of his own, and Mr. Walklate did not contribute any. Mr. Walklate had not been a partner, and there had been no profits. Altogether his father found 180*l.*, and debtor said he had been "a mere tool in Mr. Walklate's hands." The business had not been successful at any time, and the average takings were only about 1*l.* per week. The rent of the shop was 25*l.* a year excluding rates, in addition to which he had spent 12*s.* per week for advertising, and his personal expenses came to about 10*s.* or 12*s.* per week. Mr. Walklate had a postal business, conducted by means of circulars, and when it was found that the debtor's business was not paying, Mr. Walklate blended his postal business with that of debtor, but there was no partnership arrangement. The medicine was supplied from debtor's stock, and the money which came for the postal business was handed over to Mr. Walklate, who was supposed to bank it. Whether he did so or not debtor could not say, but Mr. Walklate never returned him more than 7*l.* or 8*l.* of the money received, and had pocketed the remainder, although the orders were executed with his (debtor's) medicine. He (debtor) was not at the present time on the best of terms with Mr. Walklate, and was not now engaged to his daughter. He left the shop in November because Mr. Walklate thought it would pay better without him. Debtor denied that he was not sufficiently energetic. He used to open the shop at 8 A.M. and leave at 9 P.M. He was there the whole day, and sometimes only took 9*d.* per day. He filed his petition on the advice of a friend. Since he left the business Mr.

Walklate had made a claim on his father for wages, for keeping the shop, and solicitor's charges. The claim was now pending. Mr. Walklate ordered the advertising and fitted up the shop. The money debtor received from the postal business went to Mr. Walklate except 10*s.* all told, and Mr. Walklate never accounted to him for it at all. He had never received any money directly from his father; Mr. Walklate got the whole of it, and dealt with it. Mr. Walklate suggested to him that he should keep a banking account for his private purposes, and his father sent some money, which Mr. Walklate put in the bank. There was a cheque-book which Mr. Walklate kept, and debtor said he drew no cheques except on that gentleman's instructions. Mr. Walklate was not now carrying on business. He had shut up his shop and sold it. The Registrar said it was a question whether Mr. Walklate ought not to be examined. The Deputy Official Receiver said he had seen some of Mr. Walklate's letters, and he thought the position he would take up would be that it was the debtor's fault all through. The Registrar, in directing that the examination should be closed, said the debtor was never fitted for the business into which he entered, and had no more right to adopt it than he (Mr. Tennant) had himself.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**Toole, Patrick**, Westport, co. Mayo, chemist and druggist. Petition for arrangement and affidavit of assets and liabilities. Date of petition, March 28; date of filing in registry, March 30; secured and partly secured creditors, 1,000*l.*; unsecured liabilities, 450*l.*; estimated net assets, 404*l.*

**Price, Arthur Stanton**, trading as A. S. Price & Co., 27 Portmanmoor Road, East Moors, Cardiff, wholesale and retail chemist. Trustee, Henry E. Sweeting, Duke Street, Cardiff, chartered accountant. Dated, March 25; filed, March 30. Liabilities unsecured, 78*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 140*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:

	£	s.	d.
Ratcliff, George, Leeds ... ..	13	0	0
Wilkinson, J. F., Manchester ... ..	14	0	0

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Robinson, R. H., Bhedwar, P., and Jones, J. H.**, under the style of Robinson, Bhedwar & Jones, so far as regards J. H. Jones, Southwark Park Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E., and Rotherhithe New Road, Bermondsey, S.E., general medical practitioners.

**Shankland, J., and Keith, G. C.**, under the style of Shankland, Keith & Co., Ossory Road, Old Kent Road, S.E., oil, varnish, grease, paint, and chemical manufacturers.

**Young, J. A., and Young, F. G.**, under the style of J. Young & Sons, Newport, chemists, &c.

### The Bankruptcy Acts 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

**Quinn, James Cardwell**, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, master of science, analyst, assayer, and chemical engineer.

#### ADJUDICATION.

**Kuhn, Bernhard**, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C.

## New Companies & Company News.

**CLACTON MINERAL-WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a mineral-water manufacturer carried on by Mrs. H. W. Lowe, at Great Clacton, Essex, as the Clacton Mineral-water Company. No initial public issue. The first directors are T. Levett, C. A. Tatham (managing director), and C. H. Pettitt.

**DIRECT SUPPLY AERATED-WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (7,500 preference). Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of mineral-water manufacturers now carried on by A. Henderson and E. Goddard at Kingston-on-Thames, Battersea Rise, and Putney as the Direct Supply Aerated-water Company. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. Henderson (chairman), E. Goddard, E. H. Eldridge, G. V. K. Farlow, and E. Webb. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration (except E. Goddard and G. V. K. Farlow), two guineas each per meeting attended.



**PENN PERFUMERY COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of perfumers, chemists, druggists, dyers, oil and colour men, dealers in fancy goods, soap, and toilet-preparations, &c. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 100 shares. Registered office, 315 City Road, E.C.

**JOSEPH F. WARREN, SURGEON DENTIST (LIMITED).**—Registered in Dublin. Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and fitters of artificial teeth. The first subscribers include J. F. Warren, 67 Amiens Street, Dublin, managing director, and M. F. Warren, 67 Amiens Street, Dublin, dental assistant. Registered office, 67 Amiens Street, Dublin.

**TACEY & HOLMES ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TEETH (LIMITED).**—Capital 100*l.*, in 5*s.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dentists, extractors, fillers, and scalers of teeth, manufacturers and fitters of artificial teeth, &c. The first subscribers include F. H. Holmes and H. T. Holmes, 1 Egerton Street, Wrexham; F. Chadwick, 51 George Street, Hyde, Cheshire; and E. N. Holmes, 3 New North Road, Huddersfield, dental assistants.

**CAULDON (BROWN-WESTHEAD MOORE & CO) (LIMITED).**—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of porcelain and earthenware manufacturers carried on by the trustees of the late W. Moore, at Cauldon Place Works, Stoke-on-Trent, and elsewhere, as "T. C. Brown-Westhead Moore & Co.," R. Scrivener, E. Moss, W. B. Moore, and F. R. Moore, and to carry on the business of earthenware makers, manufacturers of and dealers in druggists' goods of all descriptions, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are F. T. Moore, W. B. Moore, and J. Leyland. Qualification, 500*l.*. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Cauldon Place Works, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

**NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the curative treatment of muscular and nervous diseases of any description. The first subscribers are: Margaret Piper-Riehemann, 5 Harrington Gardens, S.W., specialist for nervous and muscular diseases; H. Piper, 5 Harrington Gardens, S.W., gentleman; Miss M. L. Penfold, 5 Harrington Gardens, S.W.; Miss I. Ratti, 5 Harrington Gardens, S.W.; E. W. L. U. Peters, 55-56 Chancery Lane, W.C.; Miss S. Gannell, 1 Winchester Road, N.W.; and A. Teves, 90 Cannon Street, E.C. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Remuneration (except managing director) as fixed by the company.

**CRYPTOSE (LIMITED).**—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire any information relating to the manufacture or treatment of foodstuffs, drugs, chemicals, or any other articles of consumption, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of foodstuffs, drugs, chemicals, and other articles, chemists, druggists, dyers, &c. The first subscribers are: A. Ryland, 11 Ironmonger Lane, E.C., solicitor; Mrs. H. Barratt, and E. W. Barratt, 1 Tower Terrace, Wood Green, confectioner; J. Hodson, 9 Chesson Terrace, Wood Green, brushmaker; L. A. Lloyd, Motorworks, Wood Green, engineer; W. C. Saunders, 150 Holborn, E.C., journalist; and R. Moritz, 1 Garden Court, Temple, E.C., barrister. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, Selborne House, 11 Ironmonger Lane E.C.

**TIMS & CO. (LIMITED).**—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of manufacturers and importers of dentists' tools and materials now carried on by A. H. Tims at 12 Poland Street, Oxford Street, W., as "A. H. Tims & Co." The first subscribers are: A. F. Cooper, 65 Oxford Street, W., physician and surgeon; G. Towers, 45 Harwick Road, Colchester, traveller; C. W. J. Watkins, 128 King Street, Hammersmith, chemist; R. C. Tims, Corelia Cottage, Stanley Road, Teddington, shop-assistant; J. B. Argent, "Bordeaux," Holly Road, Leytonstone, N.E., works-manager; C. Tims, Corelia Cottage, Stanley Road, Teddington, clerk of works; and A. H. Tims, 12 Poland Street, W., manufacturer. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 12 Poland Street, Oxford Street, W.

**DENNIS & ROBERTS (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with T. Roberts for the acquisition of the business carried on by him at 14 Clumber Street, Nottingham, as "Dennis & Roberts," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, oil, paint, varnish, and colour merchants, dyers, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of pharmaceutical, medicinal, and herbal preparations, &c. The first subscribers are: T. Roberts, 14 Clumber Street, Nottingham, wholesale druggist; A. G. Howitt, 16 Clumber Street, Nottingham, printer; T. P. Foster, 26 St. Mary's Gate, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer; S. Clifford, 14 Goldsmith Street, Nottingham, antique-dealer; J. Johnstone, 6 Weekday Cross, Nottingham, solicitor; S. Williams, 6 Weekday Cross, Nottingham, solicitor; and J. H. Boon, 55 Brierley Street, Nottingham, chemist and druggist. No initial public issue. The first directors are T. Roberts (chairman and governing director for life) and

others to be appointed by the subscribers. Qualification of ordinary directors, 100*l.*. Remuneration of governing director, 250*l.* per annum; of ordinary director, as fixed by the company. Registered office, 14 Clumber Street, Nottingham.

**ARCHIE E. SLACK COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire (1) the business carried on by A. E. Slack at 43 High Street, Rotherham, and (2) the business carried on by the late T. Slack, at Wellgate, Rotherham, and to carry on the business of dentists, dental operators, manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, &c. The first subscribers are: A. E. Slack, maker of artificial teeth; Mrs. E. Slack and Miss A. Slack, Rocklands, Grove Road, Rotherham; C. E. Young, 27 Carter Knowle Road, Sheffield, clerk; J. W. Amery, Grove Road, Rotherham, traveller; Miss A. Slack, 16 Stanley Street, Rotherham; and H. G. Liversidge, 2 Moorgate Street, Rotherham, incorporated accountant. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. E. Slack and J. W. Amery. Qualification 100*l.*; remuneration as fixed by the company.

**T. R. LESTER (LIMITED).**—Registered in Dublin. Capital 10,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a pharmaceutical chemist and druggist carried on by T. R. Lester. The first subscribers are: T. R. Lester, 106 and 107 Patrick's Street, Cork, pharmaceutical chemist; A. R. Lester, 106 and 107 Patrick's Street, Cork, pharmaceutical chemist; S. Lester, 106 and 107 Patrick's Street, Cork, pharmaceutical chemist; Mrs. S. M. Lester, 5 Harbour View Road, St. Luke's, Cork; Miss E. M. Lester, 5 Harbour View Road, St. Luke's, Cork; W. Yeats, Railway Chambers, King Street, Cork, pharmaceutical chemist; and W. R. Atkins, 39 South Mall, Cork, chartered accountant. The first directors are A. R. Lester, T. R. Lester, S. Lester, and W. Yeats. Qualification, 200*l.*. Remuneration of T. R. Lester, 20*l.* per annum; of A. R. Lester, S. Lester, and W. Yeats, 10*l.* per annum. Registered office, 107 Patrick's Street, Cork.

**APOLLINARIS AND JOHANNIS (LIMITED).**—Viscount Duncannon has been appointed chairman of this Company in succession to the late Mr. Frederick Gordon.

**MEGGESON & CO. (LIMITED).**—Warrants for the half-yearly interest on debentures and preference shares and an interim dividend on ordinary shares in this Company were posted to the shareholders on March 31.

**SCHWEPPE (LIMITED).**—The report for 1903 states that net profits available for dividend, after payment of debenture interest and including 5.028*l.* brought forward from 1902, amount to 59,439*l.* The directors propose placing to reserve account 6,000*l.*, paying a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 3½ per cent., being balance of 7 per cent. per annum, and on the deferred shares of 3 per cent., leaving to be carried forward 8,246*l.*

**D. THOM, DOMEIER & CO. (LIMITED).**—The following circular has been issued in regard to the meeting reported in last week's *C. & D.* (page 557): "Whit Lane Works, Pendleton, March 29, 1904. With reference to the extraordinary general meeting held at the Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester, on Thursday last, the 24th inst., I am instructed to advise you that on the resolution being put to the meeting, it was lost on a show of hands, 22 voting for and 31 voting against. A poll was taken, the result being that the resolution was declared carried by 87,330 votes against 8,950 votes.—Yours truly, FRANCIS MAKIN, Secretary."

**MAYPOLE COMPANY (1899) LIMITED.**—The annual meeting was held on March 31, at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. Walter Black, chairman of the company, presiding. The directors' report shows a balance of net profit for the year ended December 31, 1903, of 1,733*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* after deducting directors' fees (450*l.*), auditors', &c., fees (80*l.*), writing off depreciation of leases (180*l.*), depreciation of fixtures, &c. (8*l.* 18*s.*), and income-tax to April 5, 1903 (11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*) in moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman attributed the slightly decreased gross profit to the bad weather and general trade-depression of 1903. The net profit, owing to extra careful management, was increased by 35*l.* over 1902. The motion was seconded and adopted. Mr. Davy objected to the directors drawing fees while the shareholders were receiving no dividend. In his opinion it would be better for the company to be wound-up. The Chairman said that winding-up meant that the debenture-holders would step in and take the whole thing over. He did not think it fair to expect the directors to work for nothing, neither did Mr. Bunley, and the matter dropped. Mr. Black being re-elected a director.



## Scientific Progress.

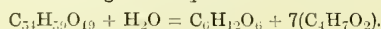
**Detection of Cocaine.**—Carlson, in the "Pharm. Centrallh." vol. 45, 69, states that the potassium-permanganate test for cocaine hydrochloride is more sensitive in the absence of sulphuric acid.

**Siberian Pine Oil.**—Golubett ("Pharm. Central," 1904, 198) has isolated camphene from the fraction of Siberian pine oil, boiling at about 230°. He has also obtained bornyl acetate from this oil in small quantity.

**New Remedies.**—Exodin is diacetyl-rufgallic acid tetramethyl ether. It is closely related to emodin and purgatin, which it resembles in its action. Iatrevin is a condensation product of menthol and isobutylphenol, and is recommended as a remedy in cases of chronic catarrh.

**Yanguinin.**—According to Riedel ("Report," 1904), kawa-root (*Piper methysticum*) contains two crystalline, indifferent bodies—methysticin and yanguinin. The former is a methyl ester of piperonyl acetic acid, of the formula  $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$ , and the latter was isolated by Nölting and Kopp, who assigned to it the empirical formula  $C_{17}H_{17}O_5$ , but did not further examine it. It has now been examined in Riedel's laboratory. It is found to have a melting-point of 153°, and to possess the formula  $C_{16}H_{16}O_5$ . Its chemical relationships are to be studied.

**The Active Principle of *Herniaria Glabra*** has been several times described under different names, but what were the real properties of the body have not been hitherto very clear. According to Grein ("Pharm. Zeit.," 1904, 257), the body, which is best termed berniarin, is a crystalline compound, insoluble in ether, but soluble in absolute alcohol. Its formula is  $C_{31}H_{50}O_{19}$ , and it is a glucoside which on hydrolysis yields glucose and herniaria acid according to the equation—



It is said to be a strong diuretic.

**The Determination of Tartaric Acid.**—Ley ("Pharm. Zeit.," 1904, 149) gives the following new method for the determination of tartaric acid, which he claims is very accurate. The tartaric acid is dissolved in a little water or dilute alcohol, and precipitated hot with an alcoholic solution of zinc acetate. The resulting zinc tartrate is insoluble in alcohol, and, by the addition of a little acetic acid, any zinc oxide or carbonate present is dissolved out. The precipitate is well washed with alcohol with the aid of a pump, and dried and ignited in a platinum crucible, and the zinc oxide resulting is weighed. From this the tartaric acid is easily calculated.

**Farnesol.**—A new odorous substance of a very interesting nature has been isolated from several essential oils, and has been named "farnesol" ("Chem. Zeitung," 1904, 307). It occurs in cassia oils, and in the oil of ambrette seeds. To isolate it, it is best to use the fraction boiling at about 150° to 200° at 20 mm. pressure. Oil of ambrette is first saponified to decompose the esters, and the crude farnesol obtained by a fractional distillation. One hundred grams are then mixed with 100 grams of benzene and 60 grams of phthalic anhydride, and the whole heated for several hours to 125° under pressure. The phthalic acid esters are extracted with alkali in the usual way, decomposed, and steam-distilled. In this manner the pure farnesol is obtained as a liquid boiling at 155° to 165° at 10 mm. It is a sesquiterpene alcohol, and has a sp. gr. 0.885 and a refractive index 1.4888.

**The Influence of Surroundings on Plants.**—Two papers—one by Hebert and Truffaut, the other by Hebert and Charabot—on the influence of external circumstances on the composition of the plant appear in the "Bulletin de la Soc. Chim. de Paris" (29-30, 1,235). The former deals with the mineral matter of the plant, the latter with its organic composition. Peppermint is one of the plants studied, and, after giving a long series of analyses, the authors come to the conclusion that the addition of manures to a soil does not influence the quality of the mineral matter contained in a given plant, but only the quantity. The amount of mineral matter is increased, but if the manure be a suitable one, the relative proportions of the various salts in the ash are not altered. If, however, one salt predominates in the manure, this is absorbed to a greater extent, the relative proportions of the others remaining unaltered. A similar conclusion is come to in regard to the organic composition of the plant, the only difference being due to the natural accumulation of nitrogenous reserve materials. Here, again, it is claimed that the manure will affect the quantity, but not to any extent the quality, of the organic matter of the plant substance.

MR. ALBERT LARKING LARKING, Assistant Secretary of the Early-closing Association, completes twenty-one year's service this week.

## Association Ballads.

### THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk ;  
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views  
On things politic, foes that lurk  
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work,  
These be the burden of our Muse.*

### XIV.—CHELTENHAM.

In the shadow of the Cotswolds, by the placid-flowing Chelt,  
Where the "glycerin-and-cucumber" first did make its virtues felt;  
In that calm, secluded valley, safe from storm and wind and breeze,  
Pallid half-pay Colonels saunter 'neath the avenues of trees.  
There to sip the cream of learning, ladies come from near and far;  
There to cure their ills come others, and imbibe the Pittville Spa.

There good pharmacy is followed with an ardour and a zest  
That forbode the Dawn of Freedom, for from chains of toil they wrest  
Friends of Craft who monthly gather, by the sprightly Thomas called,  
Hear'ning each to Barron wisdom—"But not barren," someone bawled;  
That is granted without murmur, lest they pitch us without leave  
Straight into the Dowdeswell valley from the giddy heights of Cleve!

Men from Cirencester the ancient come to speak of Chemists' wrongs;  
Men from Gloucester gaily hasten, sounding loudly warning gongs,  
E'en to reach to far-off Tewkesbury (quaint and homely little town  
Set beside the silvery Severn), where it echoes up and down  
Till it startles Barlow punching gaily at a batch of pills,  
And he presently is sitting near a Church beyond the Hills.

"Wake up, England!" shouts another; while the King and eke the Clarke  
Smile on Hargreaves, Stroud, and Reynolds (heeding not the Cutter's bark).  
Hudley, Jeffe, and Dolman linger; Palmer, Lloyd, and Mansbridge say  
Much that Bathurst, Webb, and Steward have repeated day by day,  
Saxby, Slatter, James, and Chambers each to each his quota gives;  
Jealousy and pride lie dying, brotherhood triumphant lives.

## Personalities.

PROFESSOR WYNDHAM DUNSTAN, F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Institute, is visiting Cyprus on behalf of the Colonial Office, and will spend this month there.

MR. ERNEST O. JAMES, chemist and druggist, who has been with Mr. Mather of Godalming for several years, is going out to Yokohama as senior-assistant to Messrs. North & Rae.

MR. F. JANSON HANBURY, F.L.S., and Mrs. Hanbury leave by the *Campania* for New York this week on a pleasure tour in the United States and Canada, during which they will visit the St. Louis Exhibition.

MR. JOSEPH SHOTTER, who has represented Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons and Messrs. Grossmith for many years, asks us, in consequence of erroneous rumours of his retirement having been circulated, to state that he hopes to continue to call on his customers at the usual time.

MR. GEORGE A. GRIERSON, chemist and druggist, formerly of York and Lincoln, has passed the Second Professional examination for M.B., C.M. Edinburgh. At the University class examinations for the winter session Mr. Grierson took first-class honours and a medal in materia medica.

MR. SMITH, dispenser to the Greenwich Union, and sergeant-major in the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, has received the insignia of an Honorary Serving Brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Guardians, at their meeting last week, expressed their gratification at the honour done to Mr. Smith.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### Mendeleeff's Conception of Ether,

as presented in a treatise which has only recently been published in English (see *C. & D.*, March 5, page 389), is a new, bold, and very striking theory of the material universe. What do the leaders of science think of it? So far I have not seen any definite expression of their opinion, though the views of their Russian contemporary must have been before them for more than a year. According to Mendeleeff the ether, in old times the material of the upper air, now the subtle, imponderable, elastic fluid which fills all space and permeates among all the molecules of substantive matter, whose waves transmit light and heat, and whose disturbances create magnetic fields and convey electric effects—this ever-present mystery which evades the keenest tests and whose very existence is only known to us on circumstantial evidence, is indeed, as the ancients named it, the first of the elements. One of the hymns of Orpheus apostrophises the ether as

### The First Element

of the world, and Plato and Aristotle held it to be the pure essence of the other elements. Mendeleeff's notion of an element is much more precise than theirs, but perhaps his views are not farther removed from those of the Greek philosophers than Crookes's and Oliver Lodge's are from his. These modern scientists have tired of the unvarying atom. They are beginning to trace its development and to watch its disintegration. Sir William Crookes imagines an original protyle, Sir Oliver Lodge shows the atoms of radium splitting up into electrons, Ramsay sees them converting themselves into helium, and Lodge guesses that the other elements may be likewise transmigrating, though infinitely more slowly. These speculations are not attractive to Mendeleeff, though it cannot be denied that they owe their genesis largely to his classification of the elements. He prefers the firm rock of eternal individuality of the separate atom to the dream of the unity of matter. And I think Mendeleeff's world, made up of a number of independent entities, is a more interesting one than Sir William Crookes's single substance with gradually acquired various characteristics.

### It was Argon,

as was suggested in the *C. & D.* comment, which first disturbed Mendeleeff. Until that lifeless element appeared the periodic law was triumphant all along the line. Fulfilled predictions in the discovery of new elements and the correction of the old atomic weights had testified to its truth, and chemists all over the world had accepted it as one of the fundamental bases of their science. But when argon came there was no vacant place ready for it in the periodic table. To use Sir Oliver Lodge's metaphor, the new fact was born and no cradle was prepared to receive it. Mendeleeff says when he first heard of argon in 1835 he was disposed to doubt its elementary nature. He thought it might be a polymeride of nitrogen, a triatomic nitrogen deprived of heat, and thus more inert than the gas as we know it. Berthelot subsequently published a similar view. But this idea had to be discarded. Helium, neon, krypton, and xenon, followed argon, and none were wanted by the periodic law. That is to say, they fitted into none of the groups. Mendeleeff surmounts this difficulty easily enough by the simple process of creating for these inert elements a new group which he designates

### The Zero Group.

This is how the periodical table stands with the new group and series. I only quote the first five series (numbered 0 to 4), and I omit Group VIII., as it only begins with iron, 55.9, at the end of Series 4. Remember that the horizontal lines give the series, and the vertical lines the groups:

Series	Groups.							
	0	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
0	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1..	H	Li 7.008	Be 9.009	B 10.81	C 12.00	N 14.00	O 16.00	F 19.00
2..	He 4.0	Na 23.05	Mg 24.3	Al 27.0	Si 28.1	P 31.0	S 32.06	Cl 35.45
3..	Ne 19.9	K 39.1	Ca 40.1	Sc 44.1	Ti 48.1	V 51.4	Cr 52.10	Mn 55.00
4..	Ar 38.00							

It will be seen that helium, neon, and argon, take their places in proper order. Krypton, 81.8, starts Series 6, and xenon, 128, leads Series 8. For Series 1 there is a vacancy for an element with a lower atomic weight than hydrogen, and Mendeleeff thinks coronium, whose spectrum has been found in the solar corona, may fulfil the conditions of this position. Then he has reserved a place, *x*, for another element of much lower atomic weight than hydrogen or coronium, of immensely greater molecular velocity, all-permeating, and all-penetrating. There is only one possible candidate for this vacancy. Mendeleeff regards the

### Ether as an Element

answering the indicated requirements. Coronium is so light as to be partially independent of gravitation. "It wanders, perhaps for ages, in the regions of space, breaks from the shackles of the earth and again comes within its sphere, but still it cannot escape from the regions of the sun's attraction, and there are many heavenly bodies of greater mass than the sun." But the atoms of ether must be capable of withstanding all attractions if they are to permeate all space. Mendeleeff's calculations lead him to assume that they may be only a millionth the density of the hydrogen atom. And the ether must be atomic. "I cannot and will not regard it in the light of a simple nullity called mass," says Mendeleeff. What fills up the spaces between the atoms of ether he does not tell us. Is there another ether permeating these atoms? Is there an infinity of ethers? If argon set the Russian chemist thinking, it was radium which determined his conclusions.

### The Popular Radium Theories

do not satisfy Mendeleeff. He does not think it necessary to return to the emission theory of light, and he finds the hypothesis of electrons vague. Any conception of the division of atoms is contrary to his scientific conscience, and his conclusion is that the phenomena suggesting such views "would be better understood as a separation or emission of the generally recognised all-permeating ether." The "bombardment" shown in Crookes's spinthariscopes is therefore an expulsion of ether atoms. Mendeleeff has always held special ideas about solution which he regards as a loose kind of chemical combination; and he seems to apply this notion to the occlusion of ether atoms in heavy elements like radium. The entrance and egress of such atoms into and from a great mass like that of the sun, or into and from a small but heavy mass like uranium, would, he supposes, be accompanied by such disturbances in the ethereal medium as give the phenomena of light. According to this hypothesis, therefore, the mystery surrounding the apparent creation of energy by radium disappears. The energy manifested is that which is inherent in the ether atoms.



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## Editorial Comments.

### Dutiable Medicines in "Bulk."

ONE of the questions under the Medicine-stamp Acts which have remained for settlement is that of the supply of dutiable medicines by wholesalers and manufacturers to retailers unstamped. In October last it transpired that the Board of Inland Revenue did not regard the supply of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies by wholesalers to qualified chemists as being covered by Exemption 3, if the wholesalers are not themselves qualified chemists, or if they are limited companies. We challenged the correctness of this, pointing out that the wholesaler who places recommendatory labels on such remedies for qualified chemists does not hold out or recommend them to the public in the sense of the general charge of duty. Further, that, although there are many references in the statutes which show that the maker



or first vendor of a dutiable medicine must stamp it, these are all sequential to the incidence of the charge of duty. Subsequently the whole matter was discussed by Messrs. H. F. Bartlett and Morton Jackson (representing the Board) and the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and Mr. John C. Umney, when it appeared that the Board were advised that the expression "the public" in the statutes includes qualified chemists. An official letter to Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), dated November 23, 1903 (see *C. & D.*, December 5, page 934), embodied the Board's view of the matter, but thereafter we were advised that the whole subject was under reconsideration. Meanwhile the Confectioners' Alliance obtained from the Board an authoritative statement that cough-lozenges supplied by manufacturers to retailers in 4 lb. boxes, and labelled as such, would not be dutiable under the Medicine-stamp Acts. When we published this we were asked by several wholesale drug-houses if the same condition would apply to other medicines sold by them in bulk to retailers. We therefore addressed the following questions to the Board on December 14:

(1) Does the concession extend to wholesale vendors who receive 4-lb. boxes of cough-lozenges from manufacturers, and sell them as received to retailers?

(2) Will the concession be extended to other medicines in bulk, such as cough-mixtures and cough-pills, labelled as such, or with Latin labels, supplied by manufacturers or wholesalers to retailers?

To this we received a reply (see *C. & D.*, December 26, 1903, page 1057), in which it was stated

that the exemption from medicine stamp-duty conceded in favour of lozenges sold in bulk would extend to a sale made by a wholesale vendor to a retailer, provided that the lozenges were sold as received.

As regards the second question, . . . the Board do not clearly understand the precise circumstances contemplated, and they therefore hesitate to give any general answer. They will be prepared to consider any specific facts which may be submitted to them on this point.

As a result of a conversation at Somerset House, when it transpired that a general rule could not be laid down as to what constitutes a bulk quantity of galenical preparations, seeing that their potency must introduce variation, it was considered that the matter could be best settled by submitting specimen containers. Accordingly wholesalers and manufacturers sent to us dummy bottles, pots, and boxes of medicines representing containers commonly used as between wholesaler and retailer for supplying bulk quantities of medicines, including capsules, lozenges, mixtures, ointments, pills, plasters, powders, tablets, and other galenical preparations. These, by arrangement, we sent to Somerset House in January. Early in February the Board intimated to a provincial house that they might sell to retailers 4 lb. bottles of cough-balsam unstamped for retailing to customers who bring their own vessel for it; but on March 7 the Board requested the firm not to act upon the previous letter. We have now received the following full explanation from the Board:

28378 S.  
1903. Inland Revenue,  
Somerset House, London, W.C.,  
30th March, 1904.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of the 14th December last and subsequent dates I am directed to state that the Board of Inland Revenue have had under careful consideration the whole question of the proper construction to be put upon the term "and not in bulk" as it appears in Section 3 of 42 Geo. III, cap. 56, and they have come to the conclusion, founded upon the advice of the Solicitor to this Revenue, that medicines can be regarded as being "in bulk" only so long as they form a part of the general stock of the manufacturer, and that when such medicines are done up in the packages in which they are intended to be sold, how-

ever large the quantity may be, they are no longer "in bulk" within the meaning of that section.

Under this view, the wholesale dealer supplying a large or small quantity of liable medicines to the retail dealer in any packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure must put on the *ad-valorem* stamp on each packet, &c., and if the retail dealer chooses to resell the medicine in that identical packet no fresh stamp is required. But if he breaks up the larger quantity and sells in smaller quantities enclosed in different packages he must put on fresh stamp-labels.

The Board are aware that sanction has been given to a practice of admitting the sale of "Cough-lozenges" in bottles or boxes containing not less than 4 lbs. each without requiring payment of stamp-duty, and, whilst deciding not to interfere with this practice in respect of "Cough-lozenges," they intend to limit the indulgence strictly to that article alone.

It must, however, be understood that even in the case of "Cough-lozenges," which do not fall under the conditions of the exemption in favour of well-known and approved remedies sold by qualified chemists, the retailers would be liable to affix a stamp-label if they sold the lozenges to the public in dutiable packets, but not if they sold them loose, wrapped in plain paper bearing no description of the goods nor any recommendation of them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. E. STOODLEY,

Secretary

The Editor,

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

This practically means that the Board apply to bulk quantities the principle laid down in their letter to Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited) as regards "known, admitted, and approved remedies" put up ready for retailing to the public. If the manufacturers or wholesalers are registered chemists and druggists, or chemists or druggists who have served a regular apprenticeship, they share with retailers the privilege of Exemption 3. The decision as regards bulk is a reversal of that "in favour of lozenges sold in bulk" (to quote the Board's expression of December 21), but it is only novel in its application to ailment-named remedies which became dutiable on April 1. Convictions have been obtained under the section for wholesale to retail sales of unstamped dutiable medicines. The creation of the "bulk" principle as regards cough-lozenges is old, but the whole matter came up again last year on the ailment-name *impasse*, and then, with a 4-lb. box of lozenges before them, the Department came to the conclusion that this was "bulk" within the meaning of the section. The question of bulk was argued briefly in *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*, and we quote on page 584 the remarks from Bench and Bar that arose upon the section, which is as follows:

The duties . . . shall be . . . paid by the owners and proprietors, or makers and compounders, or original and first vendors of such drugs . . . or preparations, . . . and shall be charged upon and payable and paid in respect of the same, and of every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure aforesaid, with any such contents as aforesaid, before the same shall be first sold by or delivered out of the custody or possession of the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, or original and first vendors thereof, for sale, either wholesale or retail, either for foreign or home consumption or otherwise, and before the same shall in any way be uttered or vended, either for foreign or home consumption, or exposed to sale, or offered or kept ready for sale, and not in bulk, in any shop, house, or other place by any such owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, or original and first vendor aforesaid, or any person or persons on his or her behalf.

While the decision does not create a fresh disability (that is, one outside the ailment-name ruling), it is one which there was reason to hope should naturally have followed the concession in regard to cough-lozenges. The matter resolves itself into a question of labelling, and here Mr. Justice Wills's remark has peculiar significance. He said:

The wholesale people do not want the label, because the persons who buy from them know the quality of the article. The label is addressed to the ultimate purchaser, and not the middleman.



The wholesaler and manufacturer will not, we take it, stamp what they send to retailers, but will adopt names for them which are not dutiable, such as *Mistura Expectorans* for "Cough-mixture," *Pil. Aloes et Hyd. Co.* (30) for "Antibilious Pills," *Mistura Astringens* for "Diarrhoea-mixture," and so on. This re-arrangement will be met now that the exact decision is known, but there will be some inconvenience which has not been anticipated by the extension of time to retailers. This the Board will doubtless recognise.

## The Pharmacy Bill.

ALTHOUGH it is still too soon to fix the fate of the Pharmacy Bill now before the House of Commons, there is good ground for saying that some arrangement between the Government Departments and the promoters of the measure may be come to. We intimated last week that the Government Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts is likely to incorporate certain principles of the Pharmaceutical Council's Bill. The Privy Council recognise the desirability of working in harmony with the Pharmaceutical Council in this matter, and it is officially thought that legislation in regard to company-pharmacy in the direction taken by the Pharmaceutical Council is necessary. Indeed, the fact cannot be overlooked by the various departments concerned that the legal head of the Government—we mean the Lord Chancellor—was the first to place before Parliament a scheme for bringing limited companies more effectually within the purview of the Pharmacy Acts. Since then public men have become better acquainted with the anomalous conditions under which the provisions of the Acts are evaded by the simple expedient of company-registration, and although the facts sufficiently indicate that some members of Parliament, either through personal interests or outside influence, are opposed to the principle of Clause 7, there is now a strong disposition both in official and parliamentary circles, and even amongst the leaders of company-pharmacy, to recognise the principle in some measure. We understand that the leading companies would not object to the director actually managing a drug business being a registered chemist. It would, of course, be futile to discuss any suggestion of this character without some assurance that the measure would have facilities for passing through both Houses of Parliament, and this is where the Government approachment may lead to some practical results. The Board of Agriculture is very desirous of giving effect to the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on the Sale of Poisons, especially that portion of the report in which a third part was recommended to be added to the Poisons Schedule—this to embody the sealed packet and unqualified seller principle. The Government know from experience that they would have the greatest difficulty in securing this addition if the chemists and druggists of Great Britain are opposed to it, as they were when the Lord President of the Privy Council introduced his Sale and Use of Poisons Bill in 1881, which was withdrawn. A similar fate met the Government measure introduced in 1885, which embodied a third part of the Poisons Schedule that had been formulated by the Pharmaceutical Council in consultation with the Privy Council, and was introduced by the former into the Bill of 1883 which did not reach St. Stephen's. The Privy Council's effort in 1885 was defeated on account of the keen opposition by chemists throughout Great Britain. We have now come back to the old position; and the trade will have to decide whether they will accept now a third part of the schedule such as was rejected in 1885, on condition that they get it balanced by the restriction of the dispensing of medical prescriptions to registered chemists and other

qualified persons specified in the 1868 and 1869 Acts, besides placing the conduct of company-pharmacy exactly on the same lines as individual trading in pharmacy.

## Radio-active Minerals.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY'S work on a Ceylon mineral which has yielded enormous quantities of helium, and whose radio-activity is exceptionally great (*C. & D.*, March 26, p. 507), will in all likelihood lead to important developments. In this connection it is interesting to note that a similar mineral in small black cubical crystals, found in the refuse from gem-washings, has been sent to the Imperial Institute from Ceylon. Professor Dunstan described it in "Nature" of March 31, stating that it is radio-active, and "will no doubt be found to be an important source of radium or radio-active earths." The mineral has a specific gravity of (1) 9.32, and (2) 8.98. Analyses by Mr. G. S. Blake show the following results:

	I.	II.
Thorium oxide ... ..	76.22	72.24
Cerium oxide ... ..	—	6.39
Lanthanum and ) ... ..	8.04	—
Didymium oxide ) ... ..	—	0.51
Zirconium oxide ... ..	trace	3.68
Uranium oxide ... ..	12.33	11.19
Ferric oxide ... ..	0.35	1.92
Lead oxide ... ..	2.87	2.25
Silica ... ..	0.12	1.34
Insoluble ... ..	—	0.41
	99.93	99.93

Professor Dunstan proposes to call the mineral *thorianite*. A second mineral from Ceylon is pale brown in colour, and resembles the above in composition, but is thorite, and consists chiefly of thorium silicate. Struck with the resemblance of the black mineral No. 1, in physical characters at least, with the Ceylon one being investigated by Sir William Ramsay, we have sought and got some particulars of it. It occurs in cubical crystals, and, like No. 1, is exceedingly heavy, being sp. gr. 9.33. The analyses made by Mr. Benedict Kitto, F.I.C., are confirmatory of those done in Messrs. T. Tyrer & Co.'s laboratory, and show the following results:

	I.	II.
Loss on ignition ... ..	1.72	1.05
Insoluble (chiefly silica) ... ..	0.99	0.64
Thorium oxide ... ..	0.35	0.60
Uranium oxide ... ..	9.77	8.57
Iron oxide ... ..	5.30	5.50
Zirconium oxide ... ..	81.88	84.77
	100.21	101.13

It is evident that the analytical resemblance between the Ramsay and Dunstan minerals is slight—the former being characterised by high thorium-content, and the latter by its large yield of zirconium. But the most interesting feature about the zirconium in the Ramsay mineral (Messrs. T. Tyrer & Co. inform us) is that the zirconium precipitate obtained by the usual analytical methods on fractionation yields zirconia and something else which is neither zirconia nor thorina. This unknown substance is now being investigated by Sir William Ramsay, and an early announcement in regard to its identity is expected.

## Society of Chemist-opticians.

THE suggestion we made last week that a society should be formed to look after the interests of chemist-opticians has brought us many expressions of approval. To show the trend of feeling on the matter we give a few extracts from letters received:

I heartily agree, and trust you will not allow the matter to drop until something is accomplished. (97/45.)



A "Society of Chemist-opticians" proposed by you is an excellent suggestion, and the present would be a most favourable time to organise. (99/60.)

I think your suggestion a very good one, and shall be pleased to co-operate with any other chemist in regard to the formation of the society. (100/11.)

I have read your timely editorial with pleasure, and would gladly co-operate in any such movement. (98/39.)

I think your editorial very timely, and am sure something should be done by chemist-opticians who are refractionists, especially considering the relations we have with the medical profession. I shall be pleased to do all I can to further any association which may be formed. (97/66.)

I for one would gladly welcome the formation of an association such as you suggest. It would be an immense boon. (99/24.)

You can rely on my support in any measure you propose in the interest of chemist opticians. (98/3.)

I heartily approve of your suggestion. I live too far from town to take an active part in the movement, but will be pleased to become one of the first members should the society be formed. (101/21.)

In addition to letters from retailers, we have received assurances of assistance from other quarters, which should materially influence the success of a society if it should be decided that one is required. We are still open to receive suggestions, and propose that, if the matter is sufficiently forward, to convene a meeting at an early date. The matter of sight-testing is receiving considerable attention at the present time in the lay Press by reason of the new examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company, the "Telegraph," for instance, printing an editorial on the subject at the end of last week. There are other indications that sight-testing and spectacle-fitting are developing, and it would be to the advantage of chemists, as well as to the public, that the business should be developed on scientific lines. There is no class of traders more fitted to take up this side-line than chemists, and it would be a pity if full advantage was not taken of the present opportunity to amalgamate chemists' interests.

#### Cobweb Pills.

Our Paris correspondent recently (*C. & D.*, March 12, p. 412) referred to the use of spiders' webs as a medicine. This is recalled to us by a note on the subject in "Notes and Queries," in which it is mentioned that spider's web is regarded in Lincolnshire as a sure cure for ague, and Glasgow workmen used to take a cobweb pill every morning before breakfast for three successive days for the same purpose. In Sussex the spider itself was taken for jaundice. Doubtless the custom still persists of stopping severe bleeding from cuts by means of a spider's web. It is an effectual styptic, though by no means an ideal dressing for a wound.

#### Ministries of Commerce.

On December 12, 1902, Mr. Louis Sinclair, M.P., asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to make a return showing the manner in which trade and commerce are administered in the principal countries of the world, and the powers conferred on the Minister of Commerce by those countries which possess such a Minister. This was agreed to, and the return has just been published as a Commercial Paper (No. 3, 1904), which may be obtained from the King's printers for 7½d. The return gives much information about the organisation dealing with commercial matters, especially in Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and the United States. In most of the countries agriculture and commerce go together, but generally, it may be said, the functions of the Department in foreign countries are akin to our own Board of Trade.

#### The Medical and Dentists' Registers.

The Medical Register for 1904, published by the General Council of Medical Education, has just been issued by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., 54 Gracechurch Street, E.C. From the

synoptical table at the commencement of the volume it would appear that the number of medical practitioners is still growing, there being 37,878 names on the register at the end of 1903, against 37,232 in 1902, and an average of 36,843 for the last five years. The number of names on the register is not, however, quite a satisfactory index of the popularity of medicine as a profession. The average number of names added to the register for the last five years is 1,305, but last year there were only 1,233 added. This may, however, be only a temporary wave of depression, and not altogether to the disadvantage of the medical profession, which is generally conceded to be overcrowded. The Dentists' Register stands at 4,676, against 4,590 at the end of 1902. The number of licentiates has increased from 2,106 to 2,227. The registers are published at 10s. 6d. and 3s. 4d., and are useful books of reference in chemists' shops.

#### Irish Drugs.

The question of giving Irish firms the preference in supplying drugs and appliances to Boards of Guardians in Ireland has been raised several times during the past few weeks. The argument has been used that money should not be allowed to go out of Ireland; but the Local Government Board have insisted that the contract be placed with the firm giving the best terms. As will have been noted from our Irish News column, a Liverpool firm have secured a large proportion of the contracts this year. Such competition will doubtless be met next year by lower tenders from Irish firms, as, according to the ruling of the Local Government Board, this is the only recognised method of ensuring that the contracts be not given to firms outside Ireland. The power possessed by the Local Government Board of withholding recompense for drugs is apparently a valuable means of effecting economies upon the spending propensities of Boards of Guardians, and the frequent submission of samples of the drugs to officially approved analysts ensures that the right articles are supplied.

#### High-altitude Troubles.

The special correspondent of the "Times," in the course of an interesting article on the route of the Thibet Mission, touches upon the special diseases brought on by exposure to the cold and rarefied atmosphere of the Chumbi Valley. Pneumonia and sore-throat are prevalent, and mountain-sickness is an ever-present complaint. Headache, apathy, nausea, and in extreme cases diarrhoea, have been the usual symptoms displayed on reaching or occasionally after descending from a certain height. Phenacetin has been the usual remedy employed, always with a small dose of brandy, as the action of the drug on the heart is greatly increased at these altitudes. Indigestion is also common. This is owing to the low temperature at which water boils at 15,000 feet above the sea-level. The result is that food is only partially cooked, and it is almost impossible to boil rice properly. The intense cold causes a lot of trouble to the expedition. The water-jacket of the Maxims is useless, and has to be replaced by equal parts of rum and water. A correspondent ("Zero") has since sarcastically asked if the expedition did not consult anybody about obviating these cooking inconveniences, as there are well-known methods of doing so.

AN EXHIBITION OF FOODS.—Mr. Charles Brown, pharmaceutical chemist, 161 Bury New Road, Manchester, has recently instituted an exhibition of foods at his pharmacy, to which he invites the medical profession and "anyone interested" in his neighbourhood. The exhibits include a special display of "Savore," Bragg's charcoal-biscuits, maltine and cod-liver oil, maltova, beef-tea (Melbourne brand), plasmon-proteine, A. & H.'s preparations, casumen, Frame - food preparations, Brand's essences, &c., and the preparations of Robinson, Nestlé, Benger, Neave, Horlick, and Mellin, with Bovril, Virol, and Lemco.



## Stamped-medicine Notes.

### "Bulk."

The advice of the solicitor to the Inland Revenue Department, that "bulk" in Section 3 of the 1832 Act means bulk of medicines in the possession of the makers, &c., before sale, seems to be based upon part of the argument in *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*. The Solicitor-General was dealing with Section 10 of the 1832 Act, which refers to securing the medicine stamp-duties, when the following conversation took place (we quote from verbatim shorthand notes not previously published):

The Lord Chief Justice: What do you say it really meant to hit—the man who put it into the small bottle?

The Solicitor-General: Certainly.

The Lord Chief Justice: If he got a hogshead of ammoniated tincture of quinine and kept it in his cellar, which was the man to charge that to—the person who sold him the quinine or himself? As long as he kept it there you would not charge him?

The Solicitor-General: Certainly not.

The Lord Chief Justice: But if he put it up in small bottles and recommended them as a "specific," then you would say that was to be treated as the starting-point?

The Solicitor-General: Certainly.

The Lord Chief Justice: He would be "the first vendor" of that dutiable article. That is what you say?

The Solicitor-General: That is my argument, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Wills: If it has once got a [duty-] label affixed to it the Revenue is satisfied?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Justice Wills: Therefore it is the first person who puts it into circulation, so to speak. It may go through half-a-dozen middlemen without paying any more duty.

The Solicitor-General: Quite so, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Wills: But you want to hit the first person who puts it into circulation. The—

The Solicitor-General: That is exactly it, my Lord, and your Lordship sees unless that is the true construction we never could find out, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Wills: It would be quite unworkable.

The Solicitor-General: Quite unworkable.

Mr. Justice Wills' remark about repayment of duty negatives the Board of Inland Revenue's contention that a stamped medicine repacked must be stamped again. This has already been discussed in these pages. It was also referred to in the case quoted, and the bulk question further argued as follows:

The Lord Chief Justice: The difficulty of that seems to me to be this: Supposing there had been a person who had sold, say, a gallon tin of it, and upon that gallon tin he had put "Recommended for colds," the first vendor, he would have to pay the duty?

The Solicitor-General: Yes.

The Lord Chief Justice: If you make that word "thereof" refer only to "packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure," then the man that broke that gallon tin up into quarter-pint bottles would have to put a [duty-] label on each one of those, or he might be held not to be protected by the first payment. Do you follow me?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Wills: I suppose he would not be according to this construction.

The Solicitor-General: I do not think he would be.

The Lord Chief Justice: Then you get two duties in that case. I daresay I am putting a point to which there is a ready answer; but I cannot clear my own head of it at present.

The Solicitor-General: If your Lordship looks at it, you will see this—

The Lord Chief Justice: Do I make my meaning clear to you, Mr. Solicitor? The original maker, or compounder, of the stuff has sold a gallon tin of it; upon that he has put "An excellent specific for colds," and has paid his duty. The next man who decants that into whatever the number's of quarter-pint bottles puts on each of those a label. Are the Inland Revenue entitled to duty upon that again?

The Solicitor-General: I think so, my Lord, because the bottle must not be sold without a stamp. It is under the second section.

The Lord Chief Justice: You say he is the first vendor of that bottle of it?

The Solicitor-General: Certainly, my Lord. Might I call your Lordship's attention with reference to that point to the second section of the 42nd George III. that I am reading?

The Lord Chief Justice: Yes.

The Solicitor-General: Your Lordship sees that it contemplates small packets—bottles?

The Lord Chief Justice: Yes; I agree. It also contemplates the large quantity at the end.

The Solicitor-General: They go on up to 50s., and above 50s., but still it is "packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure as aforesaid with its contents shall be above the price or value of fifty shillings," then they shall pay a stamp of 20s. My Lord, the tax is on the "packet." That is what I say. At all events, my Lord, that question does not arise really in this case, because there is no question here that anybody has ever paid any tax in relation to it.

The Lord Chief Justice: No, no.

The Solicitor-General: Or that it was ever a taxable article before.

The Lord Chief Justice: I was only putting it with reference to the test of its being an antecedent to the word "thereof."

Mr. Justice Wills: I should have thought there was a practical answer to that. The wholesale people do not want the label?

The Solicitor-General: No.

Mr. Justice Wills: Because the persons who would buy from them know the qualities of the articles?

We quote the foregoing solely to throw light upon the bulk decision, as it shows why the Department on its solicitor's advice has reversed the ruling of last November.

### Amendment of the Acts.

Representations which have been made to the Board recently on behalf of certain limited companies elicit a disposition on the part of the Board to give those which are composed of registered chemists the privileges which they would enjoy as individuals, under certain conditions. But it is officially stated that anomalous restrictions which have arisen in consequence of last year's High Court decisions can only be removed by legislation, and it is understood that the Treasury has had this under consideration. Any Bill to give effect to the Board of Inland Revenue's views would be introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer or his lieutenant, the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Budget must be disposed of before this almost as difficult, but financially less important, subject is taken up.

## College Notes.

**IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—On March 30 the students of this College visited Kew Gardens, under the direction of their principal, Mr. Frederick Davis; and on the day following a special permit to view the museums of the Royal College of Surgeons was obtained for half-a-dozen students only.

**THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—The prize for theoretical work at this College (Turner's) was won by Mr. T. Cuthbert, of Lancaster; whilst Mr. J. Beswick, of Blackburn, was judged to have done the best analytical work, and secured the medal given for this.

**WEST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—On Monday, April 4, the students of this College, accompanied by the principal (Mr. Barrie), spent a pleasant day looking over the works of the Glebe Sugar-refinery Company and the Ardgovan Distillery Company, Greenock. In the former they saw the purification-process, raw sugar from Java and elsewhere being dissolved in water and filtered through cloth bags in a hot chamber. This solution is then passed through immense cylinders full of bone-black (25 tons), whereby the originally dark-brown solution is made colourless; it is then rapidly concentrated in vacuum-pans, transferred at the proper stage to a centrifugal machine, which drives out the coloured mother-liquid, washed free from the latter by a spray of water, and, lastly, dried and graded. The production of cube-sugar was also seen, as well as the packing of the sugar by neat and charming girls. After dinner the distillery was visited, the various processes in the manufacture of whisky and yeast being seen. After the malt is mashed and fermented, the spirit is separated by a Coffey's still from the fermented liquor, the yeast being collected as a by-product.

A TIMELY report on business-conditions in Manchuria has been written by the American Consul at Nieuchwang. It describes its administration by Russia, the industries of Harbin and other cities, and shows generally the commercial advantages Russia has acquired.



## Medical Cleanings.

### INFLUENZA.

THE value of potassium bromide in the treatment of influenza is highly spoken of by Dr. G. A. Ballingall in the "British Medical Journal." It is specially useful in those cases in which achirg in the head and limbs is a prominent symptom, and is given in doses of 10 gr. to 15 gr. every two or three hours. During convalescence it may be given with tr. nucis vomicæ as a tonic. The ammonium salt is best in the case of old or bronchitic patients.

### BISMUTOSE-MIXTURES.

FUCHS gives the following formulæ for the administration of bismutose to children in cases of diarrhœa and intestinal catarrh:

Bismutose ... ..	30 grams
Mucilage of acacia ... ..	30 grams
Distilled water to ... ..	200 grams

Mix.

Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls every hour.

Bismutose ... ..	30 grams
Simple syrup... ..	10 grams
Distilled water to ... ..	200 grams

Mix.

Dose: A teaspoonful to be given every two hours.

### SYRUPUS IODO-TANNICI.

DR. WYATT WINGRAVE sends the following formula to the "British Medical Journal" for a non-toxic preparation of iodine which he has found to be well tolerated. The formula has been perfected by Dr. W. H. Martindale, of New Cavendish Street.

Iodine ... ..	2.5 grams
Tannic acid ... ..	4 grams
Alcohol (90-per-cent) ... ..	38 c.c.
Syrup ... ..	q. s. to 75 c.c.

Dissolve the iodine in the alcohol, add the tannic acid and 30 c.c. of the syrup, heat to just below boiling-point until the solution affords no evidence of free iodine with the starch reaction (about twenty minutes). Cool and add the remainder of the syrup with flavouring. Each drachm contains 2 gr. of iodine. It may be given in doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. to 2 dr. in water or wine before meals, according to age.

## Syphon Medication.

MIGRAINE has been the subject of considerable study by Dr. Rachford, who recently published in the "Medical News" his plan of treatment. He points out as a primary principle that migraine, being a chronic disease, and its treatment consequently extending over many months, it is necessary to prescribe remedies as simple and palatable as possible in order to ensure success. A long course of unpalatable medicine palls on even the most ardent drug-swallower; thus with the ordinary person the disease is often preferred to the treatment. To obviate objections of that sort Dr. Rachford has devised the following formula:

Sodii sulphatis ... ..	gr. xxx.
Sodii salicylatis ... ..	gr. x.
Magnesi sulphatis ... ..	gr. L.
Lithii benzoatis ... ..	gr. v.
Tr. nucis vomicæ ... ..	gtt. iij.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ..	3iv.

Ft. mist.

This prescription is made by the pharmacist, who sends a stated quantity to his aerated-water manufacturer (provided the chemist does not make his own aerated waters) to be put up in syphons and charged with carbonic acid. The syphons are sold on prescription at 50s. or 60s. each in America, a good margin of profit for the pharmacist being thus secured. These syphons Dr. Rachford prescribes as "Syphon C," and the patient is directed to take from one-quarter to one-half of a glassful of the water each morning on rising, half an hour or more before breakfast. Only one dose is given in twenty-four hours. The doctor's experience is that the syphon-prescription may be given for an indefinite period (years, if necessary) without losing its therapeutic effect or producing disgust on the part of the patient. On the contrary, adult

patients after the first week or two get so accustomed to their carbonated draught that they will continue it as long as desired. The formula given has been found most valuable in chronic gastric catarrh and chronic ulcerated stomach. The author occasionally uses two other formulas in the treatment of migraine. They are:

### SYPHON B.

Sodii sulphatis (gran.)...	...	3ij.
Sodii phosphatis (gran.)	...	5j.
Sodii salicylatis ... ..	...	gr. x.
Tr. nucis vomicæ ... ..	...	miij
Aq. destillat. ad ... ..	...	3iv.

Ft. mist.

Sig.: Take every morning.

### SYPHON A.

Potassii bicarbonat. ... ..	...	gr.
Sodii potassio-tartratis ... ..	...	5j.
Sodii salicylatis... ..	...	gr. v.
Tr. gentianæ co. ... ..	...	3ss.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ..	...	3iv.

Ft. mist.

Sig.: Take every morning.

Syphons B and A are used in cases in which syphon C is too laxative. Syphon A is specially useful in those cases in which irritable bladder or muscular rheumatism are allied symptoms. When treatment begins, the author, in addition to the syphon, prescribes either sodium benzoate, sodium salicylate, or cannabis indica. He also advises the drinking of water between meals. Sodium benzoate is prescribed (either in peppermint-water or carbonated water) in 20-gr. doses, after lunch and dinner. Sodium salicylate (the wintergreen product is preferred in all cases) is given in capsule in doses of 3 gr. to 5 gr. after meals. Colchicine salicylate may be administered in the same way, this being particularly indicated when there are gouty symptoms. For children salol may be the form of salicylate chosen. Extract of cannabis indica, in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -gr. doses two or three times a day, helps to control the paroxysms of migraine, and may be used until the patient is well under the syphon treatment. In some cases an intestinal antiseptic is necessary, when the following pill proves efficacious:

Sodii sulphocarbolat. ... ..	...	gr. v.
Potass. permanganat. ... ..	...	gr. j.
Beta-naphthol. ... ..	...	gr. j.

Ft. pil.

Sig.: One after meals and at night.

This pill is to be coated with shellac. For patients travelling or otherwise so situated that it is impossible for them to get the syphon medicine, the author recommends this:

Sodii salicylatis ... ..	...	3ij.
Sodii phosphatis exsicc. ... ..	...	3iv.
Sodii sulphatis exsicc. ... ..	...	5x.

M.

Sig.: A teaspoonful, more or less, to be taken in a glass of seltzer-water each morning.

For the treatment of migrainous conditions in children too young for the syphon-treatment grey powder is advantageous, but a laxative formula in place of the syphon medicine has been devised as follows:

Sodii salicylatis ... ..	...	3iiss.
Magnesi sulphatis ... ..	...	3v.
Lithii benzoatis ... ..	...	3ij.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ..	...	3iij.

M. et adde—

Elixir. taraxaci ... ..	...	3iij.
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Ft. mist.

Sig.: A tablespoonful before breakfast for a child of eight years.

If, after a prolonged course of the syphon treatment, the patient becomes slightly nauseated, the tongue becomes furred, and a dull headache and loss of appetite is induced, a course of dilute nitro-muriatic acid acts as a specific, compound liquorice-powder or cascara sagrada being substituted for the syphon medicine while the acid treatment continues.



## "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

THE Board of Inland Revenue regard a statement on a label that a medicine is prepared according to a formula in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" as bringing the preparation within the exemption in favour of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies. The second volume is supplementary to the first volume, and comprises a consolidation of the Medicine-stamp Acts (with historical and administrative notes), formulas for known, admitted, and approved remedies, an Australian hospitals formulary, and many other recipes which enable everyone who enjoys the privilege of Exemption 3 to continue to use ailment-name and other labels which became dutiable on March 31, by simply adding that they are prepared according to "Pharmaceutical Formulas," a number being added when one is attached to the formula. The price of the book is 10s. net, by post 10s. 6d. from our office; and it may also be obtained at the published price from any of the following:

Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Bathnal Green, N.E.  
 Ayrton, Saunders, & Kemp (Limited), Liverpool.  
 Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), London.  
 Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.  
 Bleasdale (Limited), York.  
 Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Canongate, Edinburgh.  
 W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.  
 Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool, and 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.  
 Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow.  
 John Gower, Waterloo, near Liverpool.  
 Hall, Forster & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh.  
 Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds.  
 Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, London.  
 R. Hovenden & Sons (Limited), London.  
 John Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 Lewis, H. K., Gower Street, W.C.  
 Lockwood & Co., 163 St. John Street, E.C.  
 McKesson & Robbins, New York, U.S.A.  
 S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.  
 May, Roberts & Co., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.  
 F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Square, E.C.  
 W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen.  
 Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh.  
 Potter & Clarke, 60 Artillery Lane, E.  
 Raimes, Clark & Co., Edinburgh.  
 Raimes & Co., York.  
 J. Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, W.  
 Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham.  
 Sutton & Co., Chiswell Street, E.C.  
 John Thompson (Limited), Liverpool.  
 Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), Victoria Bridge, Manchester.  
 Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), London.  
 Wyleys (Limited), Coventry.

## "ELEMENTARY DISPENSING-PRACTICE."

By JOSEPH INCE, F.C.S.

Published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., price 3s. 6d. net (by post, 3s. 9d.). To be obtained from the above wholesale houses at the published price.

**SICILIAN PUMICE-STONE.**—The pumice-stone trade is again considering the question of unity by controlling the output of the Lipari Islands, Sicily, which is the principal source of supply. The annual production of these islands is between 9,000 and 10,000 short tons, of which the larger proportion is exported to the United States, where the duties are 15 per cent. *at val.* on unmanufactured and 8d per ton on manufactured pumice stone. Another attempt, it is said, is being made by Germans to centralise the trade with a view to regulating prices, but arrangements cannot be completed until the Lipari municipality, now a provisional government, which expires early this year, acquiesces, and sufficient capital can be secured.

## Practical Notes and Formulæ.

### A NEW BASE FOR POMADES.

ISLIEB ("Pharm. Zeit." 1903, 923) proposes as a new base for pomades for perfumery purposes the following mixture:

Carnauba wax	...	...	...	5
Ceresine	...	...	...	5
Cocoonut oil	...	...	...	120
Liquid paraffin	...	...	...	25

He claims that this has less tendency to go rancid than have animal fats. But we cannot agree that this is so, for one can regularly find, for example, samples of civet imported into London which are loaded with cocoanut oil, and yet have no odour of the fat. After keeping for six months the rancid cocoanut odour is most apparent. The faint odour, too, of the liquid paraffin is hardly calculated to improve the value of delicate perfumes.

### TINCTURES OF POISONOUS DRUGS.

LEON SCHMITT contributes another portion of his criticisms on the tinctures of powerful drugs to the "Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim." (1904, 190). He does not consider the suggestion to prepare tincture of nuxvomica by dissolving a dry extract of known alkaloidal strength in 70 per cent. alcohol to be as convenient practically as the use of a liquid extract prepared from the drug with 70 per cent. alcohol, 1 c.c. representing 1 grm. of drug. The liquid extract is examined for its alkaloidal value, and diluted with 70 per cent. alcohol, so as to contain 0.25 per cent. of alkaloids. For tincture of strophanthus he prefers to use the natural seeds without previous extraction of fat, as is prescribed in most Continental Pharmacopœas. He draws attention to the fact that 1 grm. of seeds corresponds to 5 grm. of tincture in France, 10 grm. in Germany and Switzerland, 20 grm. in Austria, Italy, Belgium, and Rumania, 20 c.c. in the United States, and 40 c.c. in England.

### GLYCERIN AS AN EXCIPIENT.

A WRITER in "Pharm. Central," referring to the massing of essential oils and certain other ingredients, strongly recommends preliminary emulsification with glycerin and subsequent massing with liquorice-powder. He says that if the medicinal ingredient is first well triturated with the glycerin so as to form an emulsion, and the liquorice then added, a more satisfactory mass is obtained than when wax is used as the excipient along with liquorice. He gives the following proportions for making thirty pills:

1.5 gram	sandalwood oil with glycerin	1.5 gram	and liquorice	3
1.5 "	turpentine oil	1.5 "	"	3.75
2 "	Maracaiibo copaiba	1.5 "	"	3.5
2 "	Para copaiba	1.5 "	"	4
2 "	creosote	1 "	"	4.5
3 "	male fern extract	1.5 "	"	3.75
1.5 "	crystallised phenol	0.75 "	"	3.5
1.5 "	ichthyol	1.5 "	"	3.75
2 "	crystallised ferric chloride	1 "	"	3

### TIN TONING.

A recent patent taken out in France refers to the use of tin and gold salts for toning printing-out papers. The bath is made thus:

#### A

Stannic chloride	...	...	...	320 gr.
Citric acid	...	...	...	5 gr.
Sodium carbonate or borate	...	...	...	64 gr.
Sodium chloride	...	...	...	32 gr.
Water	...	...	...	30 oz.

#### B

Gold chloride	...	...	...	15 gr.
Water	...	...	...	15 oz.

Dilute 1 oz. of B with 9 oz. of water, dissolve in the liquid 5 gr. of sodium carbonate, and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of solution A.

Toning in this is rapid, taking only a few seconds, although the final colour only appears during the fixing-process which takes place in a solution of sodium thiosulphate (1 in 5).



## Veterinary Notes.

By M.R.C.V.S.

### Nettle-rash or Urticaria.

The elastic eminences which so suddenly appear upon the skin of horses and other animals, have received the name of nettle-rash, probably from their resemblance to the stings of the *Urticaceæ* in human subjects. As a matter of fact animals are very rarely stung by plants; their lower portions being well protected by hair. Occasionally a rash puppy, pursuing something into a bed of nettles, will be stung under the belly, or on the nude skin covering the thighs, and the eager terrier in a hedgerow, casting aside prudence, will be stung about the chops and eyelids; but such examples of the damage done to animals by the *Urticaceæ* are not what is meant by nettle-rash.

The animal will appear to be in perfect health, perhaps at work, perhaps in the stable, or possibly standing under a tree in a green pasture, when without warning, a number of lumps rise up on the skin of the neck, shoulders, and rump, having the appearance of stings, or as if some blistering-fluid had been sprinkled on with a watering-can. There is not necessarily irritation on these spots, and the feeling is distinctly elastic when pressed by the finger. It is not at all a rare occurrence to find these swellings have disappeared almost as quickly as they came. More often they remain for a few days, and slowly resolve. Meantime the hairs stand up, and give an unthrifty appearance. Some animals will show irritability, and rub the spots on manger and stall, and further examination will show that the elevations have changed their character, lost their elasticity, and become sensitive to the touch. Whether originating as a nettle-rash in the way above mentioned, or coming at intervals, and displaying the last-named symptoms, such a state of the skin is recognised in stable language as a "surfeit."

#### PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT.

No very satisfactory explanation is forthcoming as to the pathology of nettle-rash, or of surfeit, but that it has some intimate relation to digestion is generally assumed. Treatment is not a difficult matter. An aloetic ball for a horse patient, or saline purgative for cattle, is indicated, and if the pimples become irritable, a lotion may be prescribed of

Plumbi acet. ...	...	...	...	...	3iv.
Aquæ ...	...	...	...	...	Oj.

Sæpe utend.

The importance of early treatment, or of any treatment, consists in the curious fact that a rash so simple, and often evanescent, is disposed to change the colour of the hair, leaving white spots on a dark-coloured horse, where a severe blister might not be expected to do so. Animals disposed to nettle-rash should receive a diuretic ball once a week, or alterative powders containing such antacid and digestive substances as sodium bicarbonate and calumba-root.

### Ringworm in Cattle.

The Board of Agriculture's Leaflet No. 95 deals with this subject. Ringworm is a disease which may attack any of our domesticated animals, but is most frequently seen on cattle. It is also transmissible to human beings. It evinces a decided preference for young animals, such as calves and yearlings, and for stock that are in poor condition. The disease is due to the attack of a microscopic fungus (*Trichophyton tonsurans*) which establishes itself at the base of the hair, which in consequence becomes brittle and breaks off. The presence of the fungus also causes the epidermis of the skin to become thickened and wrinkled. In this way bare, grey, scaly patches, 2 inches or more in diameter, appear upon the animal, especially on its head and neck, though also on other parts of its body. As has been indicated, animals in low condition are most apt to be attacked, so that a preventive measure is to keep young stock in good condition. The disease is not difficult to cure, the substances employed for this purpose being very varied. Many of them depend for their effectiveness on so smearing the affected patches that the fungus shall be smothered for want of air. In order to enable any substance employed to get

thoroughly in contact with the disease, the part attacked should first be well washed with soft soap, or, better still, with a solution of washing soda. Then the patch may be dressed with one or other of the following:

- (a) Train oil, 5 parts; sulphur, 1 part.
- (b) Lard, 5 parts; sulphur, 1 part.
- (c) Lard, 5 parts; iodine, 1 part.
- (d) Lard, 5 parts; oleate of copper, 1 part.
- (e) Soft soap, 5 parts; sulphur, 1 part.
- (f) Sulphuric acid, 1 fl. dr.; glycerio, 3 fl. dr.

Other substances employed, more or less successfully, are paraffin oil, lime made into a paste, and mercurial ointment. The last-named, however, being highly poisonous, should only be used under the advice of a veterinary practitioner. The disease is very contagious, and will linger on the wood-work of stalls, rubbing-posts, &c., for many months. These should therefore be cleansed by a weak solution of carbolic acid, or by whitewash, or some other disinfecting agent.

### White-scur in Calves.

The Board of Agriculture have recently issued the following directions for prevention of white-scur in calves. The floors of cow-houses and calf-houses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at least once each week with a solution of bluestone (2 lbs. of bluestone to every 3 gals. of water). The floor of the calf-house should be of concrete, and must be swept daily and disinfected with a solution of bluestone of the above strength. The navel-treatment is as follows: (a) When the cow is about to calve place a good layer of clean fresh hay or straw behind her to keep the calf clean. (b) When she shows signs of calving her "bearings" should be washed with a warm 2-per-cent. solution of lysol in rainwater. The same warm solution of lysol should be injected into the passage through which the calf is to be born. (c) The navel-cord should be tied, immediately at the birth of the calf, with twine, which must be kept ready in a solution of lysol. The person who is to tie the cord should first scrub and wash his hands in a solution of lysol. (d) Immediately the cord is tied the portion adhering to the calf and the surrounding area must be well painted with a solution of iodine in methylated spirit (35 gr. of iodine to 2 pints methylated spirit). (e) After a few minutes the navel-cord must be painted with a layer of collodion containing 1 per cent. of iodine, or Stockholm tar may be used for this purpose instead of collodion and iodine. Next follow a series of general recommendations: Navel-treatment without repeated and absolute disinfection will not be successful. Newly born calves must be placed in a spot which has been freshly disinfected. Carbolised sawdust will be found a useful litter. Healthy calves should not be housed or fed with those that are diseased. Separated milk should not be given until the calf is four weeks old. The change from new to separated milk should be gradual. The calf should have a substitute for the cream removed by the separator. One to two ounces per day of the best cod-liver oil, or a mucilage prepared by steeping flax-seed or good linseed cake in hot water, will be found useful for this purpose, if the quantity is carefully regulated in accordance with the state of the bowels.

**PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN CEYLON.**—The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of February 12 contains the drafts of proposed Ordinances to amend the law relating to (1) the registration of trade-marks in Ceylon; (2) the granting of exclusive privileges to inventors; and (3) the registration of designs.

**QUICKSILVER-PRODUCTION IN 1903.**—According to the statements issued by the chief quicksilver companies of the United States for the past year, production has in the aggregate increased. This is mainly due to the fact that two of the leading properties, the New Idria and the Napa, have materially increased their output. The former turned out 8,150 flasks of quicksilver, which compares with 7,225 flasks in 1902 and 4,800 in 1901; while the Napa property accounted for an output of 4,850 flasks, against 3,900 and 4,800 flasks in 1902 and 1901 respectively. The Boston Quicksilver Company produced only 1,730 flasks, against 1,950 in 1902, and its statement shows a total deficit of \$37,596, against \$8,853 in 1902.



## Reviews.

*A Pocket Dictionary of Hygiene.* By C. T. KINGSETT, F.I.C., and D. HOMFRAY, B.Sc. 3 × 5. Pp. 112. 2s. 6d. (Ballière, Tindall & Cox.)

THE present is the second edition of this useful little book, some fresh articles having been incorporated, and various subjects treated in the first volume have been elaborated. The object of the book is to supply medical officers and sanitary officials with a pocket-dictionary for reference in connection with their work, and in the attainment of that object it admirably succeeds.

*The Analytical Chemistry of Uranium.* By HARRY BREARLEY. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 45. 2s. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

THE determination and separation of uranium by the various methods are dealt with in a concise and practical way. Uranium salts are used commercially in the manufacture of glass and porcelain, and in smaller quantities in the laboratory and in photographic processes. Recently the prominence given to pitchblende and carnotite through the discovery of radium makes the publication of this book opportune and useful to those who may be called upon to assay those ores.

*Life and Work of James Compton Burnett, M.D.* By Dr. J. H. CLARKE. 7½ × 5. Pp. 142. 2s. 6d. (Homœopathic Publishing Company.)

THIS is a biographical sketch of a well-known homœopathic physician and the successor of Dr. Ruddock in the editorship of the "Homœopathic World." The "conversion" of Dr. Burnett from allopathy to the cult of Hahnemann is graphically sketched by Dr. Clarke, and points in a remarkable career are presented with the force and knowledge of an intimate. Incidentally Dr. Clarke gives an account of the movement to raise a memorial to Dr. Burnett. The form of the memorial decided upon is the foundation of a professorship in connection with the British Homœopathic Association. The chair by which Dr. Burnett's name will be perpetuated will be devoted to the teaching of homœopathic practice.

*Introduction to Metallurgical Chemistry for Technical Students.* By J. H. STANSBIE, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C. 46 Illustrations. 7½ × 4½. Pp. 200. 4s. 6d. net. (Bristol: Wright & Co.)

CHEMISTRY specialised on the metallurgical side is the aim of this book. The greater part of the work is taken up with descriptions of the chemical properties of the common metals, and the experiments are concerned with metals. Mr. Stansbie is a lecturer at the Birmingham Technical School, and has designed the book for the use of students in the metallurgical classes. It is a capital work of its kind, although the chemistry is rather lopsided and purists may object to the subjection of the non-metals. Those who have followed the work of technical institutions know how much more readily a subject is grasped if the illustrations and experiments refer to substances with which the students are familiar. Each chapter has a useful summary and a set of questions, so that the learner can test his progress. The book is, as its title implies, of an elementary character.

*Ailments of Women and Girls* By FLORENCE STACPOOLE. 4¾ × 7½. Pp. 238. 2s. stiff boards, 3s. cloth. (Bristol: John Wright & Co.)

THE title of this useful little book is sufficiently indicative of its nature. The object which the authoress set herself to accomplish, viz. to let women understand "the chief physiological functions of their bodies and the usual causes of the various ailments to which their sex renders them liable," has, we think, been efficiently attained. The book is written in simple language, understandable of the unlearned, medical and scientific jargon being avoided as far as is practicable. The majority of the chapters deal with menstruation and uterine troubles, but anæmia, chlorosis, indigestion, constipation, piles, &c., are also treated. The closing chapter deals concisely with the prognosis and treatment of the many varieties of "headache," with hysteria,

and with neuralgia. For the latter she recommends as a local application a lotion "largely used in Westminster Hospital," consisting of one part each of chloral hydrate, menthol, and thymol, and three parts of camphor.

*Disinfection and the Preservation of Food.* Together with an Account of the Chemical Substances used as Antiseptics and Preservatives. By SAMUEL RIDEAL, D.Sc. (Lond.). 3rd edition. 9¾ × 6¼. Pp. 494. 15s. (London: Sanitary Publishing Company, Limited.)

WHEN reviewing the first edition of this book in 1895 we spoke of it as "an encyclopælia of the subject"; that character it still retains, but the information has been brought right up to date. Accounts of the newest disinfectants, such as cyllin and moniodothymol are, included, and in the section referring to the preservation of foods the new regulations which recently came into force in New South Wales are given, and there is a summary of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Preservatives in Food. The section on Food-preservation is one that has been considerably enlarged, but this has not involved any sacrifice of other useful contents. The book is one we can confidently recommend to chemists and druggists; it is practical, and is written by an expert. We frequently have occasion to refer to this work, and we have come to regard it as an exhaustive account of disinfection, disinfectants, and allied subjects.

*Newspaper Press Directory.* 7½ × 11. Pp. 447. 2s. (C. Mitchell & Co., 1 and 2 Snow Hill, E.C.)

THE 1904 issue of this useful compilation of advertising data makes the fifty-ninth of the series. The Directory is a comprehensive epitome of the newspaper Press of the world. Not only is the Press of the United Kingdom exhaustively dealt with, but the newspapers of the British Colonies and dependencies are given with suggestive comments that afford an insight into the relative value of each publication as an advertising-medium. Similar, but more abbreviated information is included regarding the Press of foreign countries, the whole being arranged in a form easily available for reference. There are, besides, three special articles on the fiscal question. The most important is that by Mr. Ernest E. Williams; Sir Horace Tozer, Agent-General for Queensland, writes on the subject from the Colonial point of view; and "A Cape Journalist" gives his version as that of South Africa. In addition there are articles on the newly formed South African Customs Union, on the progress of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, East and West Indies, South Africa, and other colonies. Altogether the Directory is a useful and entertaining florinworth.

*The Business Encyclopædia and Legal Adviser.* By W. S. M. KNIGHT, barrister-at-law. 9¼ × 6½. Pp. 342. 7s. 6d. Caxton Publishing Company.

THE sixth and final volume of this most useful work is entirely devoted to a commercial and general gaze teer of the world, arranged and edited by Mr. William Melvin, M.A. The information given has been selected with a view to stating surely ascertained realities from an essentially commercial and practical point of view. Sizes, physical characteristics, climate, and all the facts and features connected with the various countries, &c., have been dealt with in view of their bearing on industrial and commercial advantages and disadvantages. The natural resources and wealth of the various countries, such productions as are valuable from an economic point of view, are treated with special relation to their probable or present trade with Great Britain. Like all the rest of the work, this section is carefully and thoroughly done. Two examples of widely-different localities may serve as illustrations of the method:

EASDALE, a small island (area about 1½ m.) of Argyllshire, Scotland, in Firth of Lorne, 16 m. S.W. of Oban and 107 from Glasgow *via* Crinan Canal or 180 *via* Mull of Kintyre, with large slate-quarries turning out some 10,000,000 slates annually. Pop. 284.

LEINOS, a port of Portugal, 3 m. N. of the mouth of the Douro; outport of Oporto; admits vessels of any size at all times. Imports general goods; exports wine (mainly to Brazil), pit props, &c. Regular communication from Liverpool. British vice-consul. See Oporto.

The volume is illustrated with sixteen full-page coloured maps.



## "Diary" Criticisms.

ANOTHER relay of criticisms and comments on *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1904 is subjoined:

Those who take the *C. & D.*  
With me I'm sure will quite agree,  
Their money's worth get three times three,  
In *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*.

—E. HEMMING, Neath.

*C. & D. Diary*, nineteen nought four,  
Formulae before you spread out galore.  
If you wish to dodge the I.R. officials,  
Consult pages headed with legal initials.  
Lest with the "Parrot" you mix in sedition,  
Read through the whole of this useful edition.  
Then say not to rich and suffering poor,  
"Physic most likely will cost you more."

—S. W. WALLIS, Stamford Hill, N.

*Re C. & D. and Diary*.—"A small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands think" (Byron, *Don Juan*, canto 3, stanza 83).—W. T. MIGNOT-TUCKER, Kingsbridge.

What you must do to successfully compete with the modern retail prices: One thing is certain—that is, you must study your *C. & D.* weekly to keep in anything like touch with the drug-markets. It always gives an unbiased record of prices ruling.—JOHN UNSWORTH, Ballynahinch, co. Down.

Every credit due to the Editor. Enlightening and instructive.  
—WM. MCCALLISTER, Patricot.

This *Diary* is as great a help as is necessary to the thriving chemist as machinery is to the manufacturer.—LEONARD HIGGS, Kingston-on-Thames.

C Chemists up-to-date in business knowledge,  
H Habitually energetic,  
E Everywhere are successful  
M Making more than a living.  
I Invaluable is this *Diary*,  
S Strictly up-to-date.  
T "Tempori parendum."

—R. J. LEIGH, Southampton.

It excels in value any previous edition, and will be found to assist the average chemist more than any other work he can get. Personally I always keep it on my desk.—H. A. MARTIN, Leicester.

I consider it ranks next to "Squire" as a book of reference in the pharmacy.—H. W. BRYAN, Bristol.

I have daily searched the *Diary*, issued by the *C. & D.*,  
For a remedy admitted and approved,  
That would cure Little Mary of her fits so contrary  
To all cures, in the usual formulae,  
And now her pain is finally removed.

—JAMES S. PRIOR, Stamford.

"If you do not see on this cover what you require, please look inside." Anything not in stock is not worth having.—J. O. MCGLINCHY, Walthamstow.

Hear me, Powers divine,  
Oh, in pity hear me;  
Take aught else of mine,  
But my *Diary* spare me.

Burns.

—JOHN HAIG, Edinburgh.

That all the patent medicines advertised in your *Diary* be sold at the advertised price.—J. CUNNINGHAM, Belfast.

The *C. & D. Diary* improves with every issue.—WALTER E. PILGRIM, Eastbourne.

The path of a C. and D. from apprenticeship to masterhood is beset with unseen difficulties into which he may unwittingly fall. Pages 273-304 are therefore indispensable to him. Their perusal is most interesting, and will undoubtedly prove profitable.—A. MARSLAND, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Page 658 (*C. & D.* books), "Multum in parvo."—WM. NIMMO, Sunderland.

Age cannot wither, nor custom stale, its infinite variety.—JOHN M. LOOIE, Aberdeen.

Merit! Merit!!! not only on page 528, but all through the *Diary*.—A. H. MORSON, Leeds.

We have many more of these "criticisms" in type from which we will make a selection and announce the prize-winners along with those from the Colonies in our Colonial Issue.

## Chamois=skins.

IN a paper in the "American Journal of Pharmacy" Mr. C. C. Drueding points out that "chamois-skin" is somewhat of a *misnomer*; only a small fraction of the skins sold as chamois have ever graced the back of the *Rupicapra tragus*. What is known generally as chamois-skin is really an oil-tanned sheep or lamb skin lining. The supply of skins from the genuine chamois average only about 5,000 to 6,000 skins yearly. The genuine skins are heavier and much coarser than those of the sheep and lamb. For strength and durability the former are preferable, but for ordinary use and appearance the oil-tanned sheep-skin lining would in most instances be chosen. Sheep or lamb skins are manufactured into chamois-leather by first removing the wool, which is done either by painting the skin on the inside with a solution of sodium sulphite, or by immersion in milk of lime. The former method is the quicker, and when the wool is loose it is pulled off by hand or scraped off with a blunt instrument. A second immersion of the skin is made in milk of lime to swell it, after which it is "beamed" to remove any fleshy particles adhering. The skin is then split; the part next the wool (known as the grain side) is not suitable for chamois-leather, but is used for hat-linings, book-covers, and so forth. Splitting is accomplished by a machine specially constructed for the purpose. It is practically an endless knife, the edge of which is constantly ground to keep it sharp, the skin being passed through rollers against the sharp edge of the knife. These machines require very delicate adjustment to produce good results. The inside lining, or flesh, is then tanned by sprinkling with cod-fish oil of good quality. As it is important that the skins should be thoroughly saturated with the oil, a number of them are placed into what are known as "fulling-stocks," which twist and turn the skins in every direction and distribute the oil evenly. After sufficient milling, the skins are partly dried, and the processes of sprinkling, milling, and drying are repeated again and again until the oil is thoroughly incorporated, and all the moisture is dried out. They are then allowed to hang sufficiently long at a temperature of about 100° F. to thoroughly tan them. After this the oil is removed by pressure, and the balance washed out by saponification, and they are again dried, and ready for finishing. The oil, which is recovered by decomposing the soap-solution with an acid and separating, is sold to leather-manufacturers, who use it for currying other kinds of leather. The skins are finished by pressing against revolving wheels covered with emery or flint to remove adhering substances, and to produce a fine surface. The finished chamois leather is then cut into suitable sizes and packed for the market. The American manufacturers prefer skins cut into uniform sizes, the waste pieces being utilised for watch-pockets, purses, and similar articles.

Chamois-skins are used principally for cleaning-purposes, but chest-protectors, chamois vests, and even underclothing (for cold climates) are made of them. They can be produced in all colours by means of aniline dyes. By incorporating with the leather a small quantity of finely powdered ferric oxide, an excellent polishing-skin for silverware is produced. Good-quality chamois-skin is yellow or light yellow in colour, and when freshly cut should show a dark-yellow colour, indicative of oil-tannage. Good-quality oil-tanned leather should also absorb moisture readily. When a light straw-coloured chamois is wanted the slightly damp skins are hung in an air-tight room and bleached by sulphur. These sulphur-bleached goods should not be used for silverware. The principal brands of chamois in the market are the American, English, and French. The English goods are generally of good quality and tannage, and are exported in both yellow and bleached colours. They are trimmed and sorted mostly in irregular shapes and sizes; the French goods are mostly of a dark yellow colour, and of large size. "Brats" are heavy skins finished on one side only. This is done for the purpose of making them absorb large quantities of water, thus making the skins suitable for stable work. Another French variety is the double-dressed. These are similar to the "brats," but finished on both sides. Steel-coloured skins are of American manufacture. They are not oil-tanned, but are produced by tanning with chrome,



which gives a bluish-grey coloured leather. Most manufacturers sort chamois-skins into three qualities: the first quality should be free from stitches, soft, and as nearly perfect as possible; the seconds are rejects from the first on account of too much stitching, harsh spots, &c.; and the thirds are again rejects from the seconds. The best qualities only should be kept by chemists, who, by display in a glass case to keep them free from dust and sunlight, will speedily find them a profitable side-lide. The best method of cleaning chamois-skins is to wash with soap and water; and to prevent shrinking rinse in soap-suds before drying.

## Fictional Pharmacy.

A DAINTY little book, containing ten tales by François Coppée and fifty pen-and-ink drawings by Albert E. Sterner, provides an hour or two of literary refreshment and pleasure to the *blasé* devourer of modern fiction. These



short tales, or *contes*, are a form of fiction in which the French have always delighted, and in which they excel, and certainly Coppée's word-sketches are as crisp, clear, and enticing as the dainty illustrations that accompany them. One of the tales, called "The Foster-sister," discloses the tragedy of a Parisian druggist's household. M. Bayard had a

druggist's shop in the rue Vieille-du-Temple, and pretty Madame Bayard, in a black gown and with her hair in sober braids, is writing steadily in an enormous ledger with leather corners. Presently her husband, who has been superintending the unloading of a dozen casks of glucose from a railway-lorry, tells his wife of the death of Voisin, their son Leon's old nurse. The husband and wife decide to adopt the dead woman's little daughter Norine, and bring her up as their own. M. Coppée thus sketches the life-history of these gentle folks:—

Good people, these Bayards—an honour to the drug-trade. Their marriage had united two houses which had been for a long time rivals; for Bayard was the son of "The Silver Pill," founded by his great-great-grandfather in 1753 in the rue Vieille-du-Temple, and had espoused the daughter of the "Offering to Esculapius," of the rue des Lombards, an establishment which dated from the First Empire, as was shown by the sign, copied from the celebrated painting of Guérin. Honest people, excellent people—and there are many more like them, whatever folks may say, among the older Paris houses—conservators of old traditions; going to the second tier on Sunday, at the opéra-comique, and ignorant of false weights and measures. It was the *cure* of Blancs-Manteaux who had managed that marriage, with his *confère* of Saint-Merry. The first had ministered at the death-bed of the elder Bayard, and was dismayed to see a young man of 25 all alone in a house as gloomy as that of "The Silver Pill," justly famed for its ipecac; and the second was anxious to establish Malemoiselle Simonin, to whom he had administered her first Communion, and whose father was one of his most important parishioners—old Simonin, of the "Offering to Esculapius," celebrated for its camphor. The negotiations were successful; camphor and ipecac, two excellent specialties, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. There was a dinner and ball at the Grand Vefour, and now for ten years, tranquilly working every day, summer and winter, in her glass cage, Madame Bayard, with her pale brown face and her plaited hair, had smitten the hearts of all the young clerks of the quarter Sainte-Croix de la Bretonnerie.

And yet for a long time there had been a disappointment in that happy household, a cloud in that bright sky. An heir was wanted, and it was five years before little Leon came into the world. One can imagine with what joy he was received. Now one day they might write over the door of "The Silver Pill" these words, "Bayard & Son." But as the infant arrived at the time of a boom in isinglass, Madame Bayard, whose presence in the shop was indispensable, could not think of nursing him. She even gave up the idea of taking a nurse in the house, fearing for the new-born the close air of that corner of old Paris, and contented herself with taking every Sunday with her husband a little excursion to Argenteuil to see her son with his nurse Voisin, who was overwhelmed with coffee, sugar, soap, and other dainties. At

the end of eighteen months Mother Voisin brought back the baby in a magnificent state, and for two years a child's nurse, chosen with great care, had taken the child out for his airings in the square of the Tour Saint-Jacques, and had exhibited for the admiration of her companion-nurses the pouting lips, the high colour, and the dimpled back of the future druggist.

The Bayards found the little Norine charming, and Leon and she were treated as brother and sister. These kind-hearted folks made no difference between the humble orphan and their own dear boy, who would one day in the firm of "Bayard & Son" work monopolies in rhubarb and corners in castor oil. The children grew up side by side, went to school together, and the elders congratulated themselves on their happiness. Presently Norine, a slender and beautiful girl, writes in the great ledger with leather corners, while her foster-mother sits beside her. Bayard has grown stout, and Leon, now a fine-looking young fellow, has just entered the first class in pharmacy. The tragedy begins with the announcement of Bayard, in all simplicity, that Leon is to espouse Hortense Forget in six months. Now, Norine is secretly in love with Leon. The preparations for the wedding are carried out in all unconsciousness of poor Norine's silent suffering, and she dies dramatically on the night of the marriage.

## Consular Counsel.

### BRAZIL.

A British Consular report from Rio de Janeiro on the trade of the Republic states that the total imports represented a sterling value of 19,762,000/. Of this amount the imports from the United Kingdom and British possessions aggregated 6,201,000/., or over 31 per cent. The chief of the imports from other countries were: Argentina, 2,651,000/., or 13.5 per cent.; United States, 2,464,000/., or 12.4 per cent.; Germany, 1,869,000/., or 9.4 per cent.; and France, 1,590,000/., or 8 per cent. The total value of exports was 40,680,000/., of which coffee contributed 59 per cent., rubber 21 per cent., tobacco 3.9 per cent., sugar 3.7 per cent., and cocoa 3.7 per cent. Ipecacuanha is not mentioned among the list of products exported. The United States received 17,467,000/. of the exports, Germany 6,035,000/., the United Kingdom 5,237,000/., and France 4,761,000/. The concession which was granted by the Federal Government in 1901 to a German firm for exploring monazite sand on the foreshore in the State of Espirito Santo has since been cancelled, owing to non-observance by the concessionnaires of certain clauses of the contract. There are however, still existing contracts made with the State Government of Espirito Santo for exploring these sands in State territory, but only on a limited scale.

### HAYTI.

A Consular report on the trade of this Republic gives among the exports 23,558 lbs. of gum guaiacum, 15,853 gallons of honey from Port au Prince, and 196,887 lbs. of beeswax, also from Port au Prince. Of logwood, 71,400,847 lbs. was shipped, and 54,766,100 lbs. of roots. The largest quantities were shipped from Port de Paix and Cape Hayti, at which ports special means of transport to the coast have been introduced. Low prices in the United States and in Europe left hardly any profit after paying the export duty of \$1.50c. gold on 1,000 lbs. Almost the entire export was carried in sailing vessels under the Norwegian and United States flags. Recently some Greeks have carried on a sponge fishery off the Island of Gonave with excellent results, but the export is insignificant. It seems that too much manganese is used in cleansing the sponges, and this makes them less durable. Acting Consul-General Wardrop, who writes the report, has a word of praise for the much-abused British manufacturing exporter. He says: "In the West Indies, Central and South America the same accusation seems to be made against the manufacturers of the United States as we are accustomed to hear directed against our exporters. On the high authority of an American gentleman, keenly interested in the commercial expansion of his country, I am enabled to say that in this part of the world at least the British are held up to their American competitors as models; they are said to study more carefully the local requirements and to pack their goods in a manner better suited to the market."





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### Bath-tablets.

SIR,—With reference to your reply to "Langdale" on page 559 of your issue of April 2, we are just wondering whether Alpe's dictum on page 53 is now to be regarded as obsolete. It runs, "Preparations to be mixed with the water of the bath are not within the charge under any circumstance" (*sic*). Illustrations then follow, one of which seems quite in point—viz.: "Crème de Barèges pour Bains. A paste for making a medicinal bath, recommended for persons suffering from rheumatism, lumbago, &c." This seems interesting, as we remember that twenty years or more ago we regularly stamped this particular "crème," which was then in sale.

We are considering the suggested martyrological niche (!), but see no need to aspire to its early occupation.

Yours faithfully,

Charterhouse Square,  
March 31.

F. NEWBERRY & SONS.

[We understand that the simple title "Bath-tablets," with recommendation for the cure or prevention of human ailments, would be liable. There must be such an indication on the label as will show that the article is one for the toilet, which is not used as a medicine or in a manner common to medicinal preparations. The distinction may be fine, but it exists.—EDITOR.]

#### Swelling the Revenue.

SIR,—Your editorial comment on possible friction with chemists and the Inland Revenue authorities in regard to dutiable medicines when the law is enforced brings it very forcibly to my mind that it will be the commencement of our troubles, and will place us in a worse position than before, inasmuch as since we have so far benefited by the undetermined state of the law, its latest development is not to the elevation of the "profession" (pardon me for the term). If we endeavour to evade the revenue we are faced with two evils. The first in compounding from a published formula which limits individual skill and excludes the combining of new remedies which from time to time come into use according to their value, whilst the chemist suffers financially from the stores and others anxious to cut the price to its keenest edge. Secondly, those who adopt the "veiling" method, by naming a few only of the principal ingredients on a label, will no doubt suffer in dispute with the Inland Revenue authorities. My contention is that the chemist gives himself away either way, even with the latter and lesser of the evils. The Board are gradually closing up the loopholes of escape, and achieving their end by compelling us to swell the revenue. We are at liberty to use only approved titles, nor can we recommend a medicine for certain complaints, and now we must publish the formula. By far the fairest way would have been for chemists to deposit their private formulæ and specimen labels with the Board (setting forth simply the title and dose) to escape duty, and leave the law as it is in respect of medicines which incur duty through "decided recommendations" or "cures."

Yours truly,

VERITAS. (91/24.)

#### Sulphur Iotum.

SIR,—I quite agree with Mr. Bell that, though an article is no longer official, it still continues to be what it was originally. The term "washed sulphur" speaks for itself; it is a descriptive title, and no amount of talking will alter it. Sulphur Iotum always has been, is now, and always will be sublimed sulphur washed to remove acidity; equally so ac sulphuris, precipitated with sulphuric acid, is still milk

of sulphur, although chemists, to avoid complications, supply the B.P. precipitated: it takes less time than attempting to give half-an-hour's lecture to each customer.

Faithfully yours,

PHARMACIEN. (97/56.)

[Nevertheless, "milk of sulphur" is now, according to the British Pharmacopœia, precipitated sulphur.—EDITOR.]

#### Too Old at Forty.

SIR,—The above is in these days a common cry, and seems to apply in marked degree to the calling of pharmacy. One need only glance at the columns "Situations Open" in the *C. & D.* to have the statement verified that a man is done with at forty. The qualified man seems at a discount at any age (*vide* "Situations Wanted" column). Fledgling pharmacists of twenty summers announce in all seriousness that they are good prescribers and first-class dispensers, &c. Unqualified men are great managers, &c.—in fact, more valuable than a gold-mine to any employer. Why, then, should employers pay fabulous salaries to men who have been so foolish as to spend time and money on a qualification? After the passing of the Pharmacy Act the result expected was the disappearance of the genus unqualified manager. Consult the advertising pages of the trade-journals, and that myth will be at once dispelled. Now, Sir, is it really so, that a man is too old at forty? The late Deane Macartney said he considered a man under seventy a young man; what would he be called in the drug-trade I wonder? I have known men of fifty able to give a start to some of twenty-five and an easy beating in the bargain. Some are born old and tired. Can you suggest a remedy for this state of things? The Pharmaceutical Society cannot rejuvenate the patriarch of forty long years, but what is it good for if not to protect qualified men and the public from those who have no right to supplant men qualified by law to perform the duties of a pharmacist? If we are worn out at forty, does not the same apply to every other profession? Look at the historical names on the roll of this country's great, and it will be strange if we do not find the vast majority of them are not thought too old at forty. Some, I know, like the writer, feel even youthful and fit at the age of

Yours truly,

FORTY. (55/58.)

SEIGEL'S SYRUP.—*M.P.S.* (56/97) writes: "Messrs. A. J. White (Limited) approached me recently on the subject of fixing a minimum price for the sale of their goods in Brighton, and wished me to sign an agreement to that effect. After considering the matter I returned the paper to them unsigned, as I could not see where the benefit came in. The thin blue line of profit so magnanimously offered is altogether out of proportion to that which the manufacturers enjoy."

#### Legal Queries.

Labels to be marked "Liable" or "Not liable" to medicine stamp-duty should be sent to the Editor in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones.

92/55. *P. A.* puts on the market a preparation for a human ailment. It consists of two parts—a bottle of liquid and a box of pills. The box of pills is marked "Price 1s.," and he puts a 1½d. stamp on it. On the bottle he puts a plain label, with the names of all the ingredients contained in it, claiming no proprietary rights nor saying on the label that it is a specific against anything whatsoever. Both together sell at an inclusive price of 8s. Will not the fact that "P. A." does not sell the box of pills without the bottle appear as an evasion of the stamp-duty? [It is. The packet containing the liquid and the pills must bear a shilling stamp. Both constitute the remedy.]

87/10. *Excelsior*.—The labels as altered are not liable, but the pills are made liable by the handbill which recommends them (through testimonials) for the cure of ailments. The word "Inventor" on a label is not a claim to proprietary rights.



85/47. *Beiker*.—A person having an intimate knowledge of analysis may call himself "Analyst."

83/5. *W. G.* asks if an unqualified person advertises in the following manner will the medicines which he gives be dutiable?—

Skin-diseases?—Eczema, Contagious Blood-poison, Rash, Sores, Ringworm, Piles, all Discharges, &c., cured quickly and permanently; consultation free. [*Name and address.*]

It is said to have been the original intention of the Act to hit at such proceedings, but so long as the medicines given are not recommended to the public in the terms of the general charge of duty they are not liable. The advertisement does not hold out any medicines.

173/36. *S. D.*—Read the second editorial in our issue of March 26, or get a copy of the 1s. reprint of our *Diary* monograph on medicine stamp law, if you have not the *Diary*. It is five months too late for inserting formulas in our *Diary*.

91/21. *Melendy*.—You must get the authority of the Board of Inland Revenue to sell quinine and port wine (1 gr. to 1 oz.). Apply through the local supervisor. Our *Diary* says "Vin. quiniæ B.P."

90/12. *Corns*.—A deed of gift should be drawn up by a solicitor, in order to save future trouble.

99/5. *Durham*.—You had better submit the facts to the Secretary, Inland Revenue, Stamps Department, Somerset House, London, W.C. The case of each person who claims exemption as having served a three-years' apprenticeship to a chemist is judged by the Board on its merits.

93/4. *P. W.*—Methylated spirit may be sold on Christmas Day and Good Friday as on ordinary days of the week; the conditions as to Sunday-trading do not apply.

100/15. *B. F.*—You sent no stamped envelope for the return of the labels. The foot-powder label should not say "When the skin is inflamed," as that is a disorder of the human body. The bowel-complaint mixture label is liable, but is permitted in the form given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II., page 259.

24/90. *L. & S.*—All the labels that you send are liable except the one for liver-pills. The glycerin pastilles are exempt if glycerin is the active ingredient; the corn-cure and toothache-tincture may be brought within the exemption. The pennyroyal-and-steel pills are liable because you use the possessive case.

95/33. *Rhei*.—The engagement being indoors with a small salary, the employer cannot dock the latter because he boards the assistant elsewhere than in his own house. A month's notice is the rule in the retail drug-trade.

100/4. *J. H.*—Add to the Brompton Hospital cough-lozenges label a reference to "Pharmaceutical Formulas," in which a formula for them is published. Use of the possessive case before "Little Liver-pills" makes the medicine liable. It is advisable not to use on labels the expression "Prepared in America for," as that makes them technically liable to stamp-duty whatever they are. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II., page 595.

93/6. *Uncertain*.—(1) A widow who carries on her husband's business as a chemist with a qualified manager is responsible for penalties under the Medicine-stamp Acts and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. (2) *C. & D. Diary* is the shortest way to make a reference to any formula published in our *Diaries*. As there are thirty-six of them the year has to be specified, and a number when necessary.

183/33. *Toothbrush*.—If an unqualified person sells tooth-brushes stamped with his name and the word "Chemist" he assumes the title contrary to the Pharmacy Act, and is liable to prosecution.

101/6. *Doubtful*.—Your "Head and Nerve Powder" label is not liable.

## Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

85/48. *A. D.*—The precipitation of cuprous oxide from Fehling's solution by Diabetic Sugar varies in its physical character with the quantity of sugar in the urine. If the sugar is present in large quantity and the urine be added to the boiling test-solution in equal proportion and again boiled, the cuprous oxide will separate in dark-red coarse powder. If, however, the sugar is present in smaller quantity the precipitate will be less dark and less heavy. A parallel may be drawn with the two magnesium carbonates, the heavy and the light, with this extra: that the red colour varies with the coarseness of the precipitate. A description of the method by which the molecular changes take place when diabetic sugar acts on Fehling's solution baffles the chemist. His difficulty is increased greatly by the fact that so many other urinary ingredients, normal and abnormal, interfere in the reaction. This interference as a rule may be ignored when the diabetic sugar is plentiful, but when it falls below 1 gr. to 1 oz. the precipitation of cuprous oxide is very much modified in consequence. It is for this reason that the clinical estimation of sugar by Fehling's solution cannot be pushed below that point unless special methods are adopted. As long as the sugar exceeds 1 gr. to 1 oz. the precipitate is more or less red and presents no serious difficulties, but when it falls below that quantity troubles begin. In the first place, the quantity of copper acted upon will be very little, and instead of coming down as red cuprous oxide, it will separate as yellow cuprous hydroxide. In the next place, the greater quantity of copper is unacted upon, and remains blue. So far, therefore, we have a yellow powder floating in a blue fluid. Again, the alkaline Fehling's solution will throw out the phosphates of the urine as a white precipitate. Now we have a yellow and a white precipitate in a blue fluid. Next there is the colour of the urine itself, and after that the effect on the copper solution of uric acid, creatinine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, and a host of other heard-of and unheard-of urinary ingredients, and the net result is a "greenery-gallery" colour. It is impossible, therefore, without resorting to refinements of analysis unnecessary and unremunerative in ordinary clinical testing, to carry sugar-estimation below that point when yellow and green begin to bother.

87/35. *Phœnix*.—Father Damien was the French priest who devoted his life to nursing and instructing the lepers in an island of the Hawaiian group. He contracted the disease after twelve years, and died in 1889 at the age of forty-eight.

94/12. *W. H. L.*—There are no appointments as dispensers on board ship, either in the navy or mercantile marine.

55/60. *Neuralgia*.—We expect the precipitate is ferric phosphate. Possibly the contributor of the formula has a way of compounding the mixture which he has not communicated. The mixture is quite safe, but inelegant.

93/30. *Bar Chlor.*—You should read up the subject in your text-book. We do not wish to discourage learners, but these columns are not for dealing with their elementary difficulties.

## Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

88/26. Where can epinephrin and carbonin be obtained?

92/2. Name and address of makers of King's first-aid adhesive bandages.

91/61.—Present address of the Carbolic Smoke-ball Company.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: April 7.

THIS being a broken week, business in drugs and chemicals has naturally been quiet. The chief alteration has been an advance in cocaine, which is due to the small supply of crude obtainable from South America. A much improved demand has been shown for quinine, and with an advance of 15 per cent. in the unit at Amsterdam to-day it is quite probable that makers will raise their prices. American HGH oil of peppermint is rather firmer, but the market has not yet fully opened since the holidays. Menthol is flat and lower. Opium remains a dead-letter. Last week's cod-liver-oil prices are maintained. Acids citric, tartaric, and cream of tartar are all quiet. The following are the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cinchona Cocaine Quinine Shellac	Copper sulphate Oil, lemon Oil, peppermint (HGH)	Soda nitrate	Menthol Vanillin

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from March 30 to April 6, inclusive: Acid, carbolie (@ Cologne), 50 cks.; acid, tartaric (@ Marseilles), 100; aloes (@ Aden), 5; argol (@ Oporto), 24; arsenic (@ Spain), 122; benzoin (@ Havre), 16 cs.; birdlime (@ Kobe) 10, 168 cs. *in tr.*; buchu (@ Cape Town), 25; camphor (@ Bombay), 31; canary-seed (@ Rodosto), 1550; cardamoms, 131; cascara sagrada (@ San Francisco) 240, (@ New York) 518; cinchona (@ Mollendo), 168; cream of tartar (@ Marseilles), 114 cks.; cumin-seed (@ Hamburg), 12; drugs (@ Leghorn), 80; ergot (@ Vigo), 13; honey (@ Buenos Ayres), 200 cs.; iodine (@ Kobe), 9; kola (@ W.C. Africa), 26; nux vomica 333, (@ Calcut) 134; oil, eucalyptus (@ Melbourne), 41 cs.; oil, lemongrass (@ Bombay) 20 cs., (@ Cochin) 27; oil, lime (W.I.), 2; oil, peppermint (@ Boston), 15; oils, essential (@ Hong-Kong), 30 cs.; oilbanum (@ Bombay) 30, (@ Aden) 50; opium (@ Marseilles) 26, (@ Smyrna) 38; pot. cyanide (@ Tréport), 30; quicksilver (@ Leghorn), 100; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 61; sandarac (@ Mogador), 35; sugar of lead (@ Hamburg) 20, (@ Rotterdam) 15; wax, bees' (@ Mogador) 16, (@ Spain) 20; wine-lees (@ Alicante), 480.

### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, April 7:**—Business here is stagnant. Refined camphor in second-hands is quoted 660 n. per 100 kilos., and carnauba wax is firm.

**SMYRNA, March 31:**—The opium-market is firmer, the sales for the week ending Wednesday amounting to 80 cases, at an advance of 2d. per lb.

**SMYRNA, April 7:**—The opium-market is quiet, but the position is maintained.

**NEW YORK, March 31:**—Business here is tame. Opium is weak at \$2.80 per lb. Cascara sagrada is easier at 16s. per lb. Menthol is also easier, holders asking \$5.75 per lb. Peppermint oil is advancing, \$2.90 per lb. being asked for tin oil. Camphor continues strong at 93c. per lb. for refined. Golden-seal (hydrastis) shows an easier tendency at \$1.10 per lb.; and Norwegian cod-liver oil is firmer at \$80 per barrel.

**NEW YORK, April 7:**—Business is fairly active. Opium continues slow of sale at \$2.80 per lb. in single cases. Quinine is hardening, 25s. per oz. being to-day's quotation. Menthol is easier at \$5.65 per lb. Peppermint oil is strong at \$3 per lb. for bulk. Rio ipecacuanha has been reduced to \$1.25 per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is firmer at 8½c. per lb., and senega continues quiet at 71c. per lb. Jalap remains easy at 8s. per lb.

	Cod	Barrels of Oil
1904 ... ..	18,677,000	6,230
1903 ... ..	19,100,000	1,506
1902 ... ..	27,474,000	14,561

The above figures are for the whole of Norway, and include the winter fishing.

**BERGEN, March 30:**—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway (including the winter fishing) now amounts to 14,812,000, which has yielded 5,275 barrels of oil. At the corresponding period of 1903 the catch was 11,291,000 cod, and the yield 1,235 barrels of oil, and at the same time of 1902 the catch was 22,846,000 cod, and the yield 12,797 barrels of oil. The fishing is still far from satisfactory, although it is a trifle better. The market for best new non-congealing oil is firm at 235s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. [Our correspondent asks us to rectify his previous cablegram to 13,096,000 cod, which is 1,593,030 less than the amount originally cabled over, and shows that the amount caught from March 23 to March 30 is 1,716,000 only.—Ed.]

**BERGEN, April 6:**—The cod fishing at Lofoten has shown an improvement this week, and the prospects for the catch at Finmarken are considered good. On the other hand, the livers are poor, which fact helps to sustain prices, holders quoting 285s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for best new non-congealing oil. The following are the official figures relating to the catch up to date:—

**AMSTERDAM, April 7:**—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day 7,096 packages were offered, weighing 646,745 kilos., and containing 27,256 kilos. of quinine sulphate. Of the above quantity 6,794 packages were sold at an average unit of 750s. per half-kilo., against 6.60 c. per half-kilo. paid at the auction on March 3. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: The English and American factories, 6,384 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 1,926 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 5,667 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Maine and Stuttgart factories, 6,244 kilos., and various buyers, 6,624 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 8½c. to 71c. per half-kilo., and for druggists' bark from 10s. to 50½c. per half-kilo. The average unit shows an advance of 15 per cent., equal to 1½d. London.

### Cocaine-manufacture in Peru.

The manufacture of cocaine in Peru during the past few years has been increasing. The factories are situated in different departments. In Cajamarca there is one, and in the department of La Libertad there is another. In Huancu there are twelve factories, including a few in Pozuzo. There is one factory in Montana de Huanta, two in Cuzco, two in Lima, and one in Callao. According to the report of the German Consul in Callao the production of cocaine in 1901 was 10,700 kilos., this being obtained from about 16,000 tons of coca-leaves. The export of coca-leaves amounted to 610 tons, and the annual production of coca-leaves may be put at 2,100 tons, besides what is consumed locally. The cocaine referred to is not chemically pure, but contains 1½ per cent. to 2 per cent. of impurities.

### American Peppermint Oil.

The A. M. Todd Company (Limited) of Kalamazoo, Mich., in a report dated March 28, state that it is too early yet to accurately approximate the size of the crop of oil of peppermint to be grown this year, but from present conditions existing in the producing districts it is certain that unless a change for the better occurs soon, the yield from the old setting will be far below the normal. Although the drainage in the majority of localities is of the best, it seems to be thoroughly inadequate to carry off excess of water caused by the melting snow. A great many of the fields have been completely covered with water for ten days to a depth of 18 inches, and unless this can be promptly carried off a large proportion of the roots will doubtless be drowned out, as they have been much weakened by the extreme winter. As to the amount of new mint to be planted we have made a careful canvass which shows that it will not be in excess of that planted last year. We doubt if it can be as



large, as there is little available land that is suited by fertility to the culture of peppermint. The stocks of oil not only in the producing districts but in New York are doubtless the lowest they have ever been. Total stocks in the West are far less than 12,000 lbs., and the oil held in New York is estimated much below this figure. The market is rapidly advancing, and as there is such an extreme scarcity of supplies, materially higher prices in all quarters are looked for. There are yet more than four months before new-crop oil can possibly be offered.

### Norwegian Cod-liver Oil.

Messrs. Heintz Meyer & Co., under date of March 23, state that the weather during the previous week proved a great drawback to the fishing, and consequently prices advanced rapidly. In Lofoten the production last week was only 150 hectolitres, and for the whole country 715 hectolitres, of cod-liver oil. Up to date the catch in Lofoten is as follows:

—	Cod	Hectolitres of Oil	Hectolitres of Liver
March 28, 1904 ...	2,500,000	833	376
March 28, 1903 ...	4,300,000	252	581
March 29, 1902 ...	10,800,000	7,768	2,006
March 30, 1901 ...	9,600,000	12,050	5,008

The result for the whole of Norway, including Finmarken, previous to Christmas is as follows:

—	Cod	Hectolitres of Oil	Hectolitres of Liver
March 28, 1904 ...	15,000,000	6,263	3,597
March 30, 1903 ...	11,800,000	1,421	2,795
March 29, 1902 ...	23,300,000	15,222	10,570

Non-freezing cod-liver oil is in very small supply and much wanted; 300s. per barrel is quoted.

Messrs. Isdahl & Co., in the course of a circular dated March 29, state that the codfishery in Lofoten has during the past fortnight been continued with very poor catches. In fact, it has never occurred in the history of this fishery that the result has been so small by the end of March as it is in this season. Also in the district of Sondmore (Aalesund) the fishing has been a failure. The returns of the latter are about one million fish, with 1,000 barrels cod-liver oil. In Lofoten the fatness of the fish is declining. From 600 to 1,200 fish are required to 1 hectolitre of liver, and the latter is yielding only about 32 per cent. of oil.

ACID, CITRIC, is quiet at from 11½d. to 1s. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, is firm at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¾d. per lb. for English, and 1s. 0¾d. for foreign.

ALMONDS.—Reports concerning the flowering of the trees in Sicily are unfavourable, except from the province of Catania. Purchases have been made for future delivery, which fact gives colour to the above. The prospects for the crop at Bari are considered good. P. & G. sweet are quoted 63s. 6d.; bitter, 67s.; current Avola, 72s., and choice 83s. per cwt. of 50½ kilos, f.o.b.

CAMPHOR.—The price for English bells is still unaltered, refiners asking 4s.; and for Japanese tablets, all sizes, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. net is quoted.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Some small sales of one-year-old bark have been made at 77s. 6d. per cwt. We notice the arrival of two consignments of 472 sacks and 240 sacks per *Blackbraes* and *Wadale* from San Francisco.

CHIRETTA.—There has been a fair demand, fair quality having been sold at 3d. per lb.

COCAINE.—The advance which we anticipated in our issue of March 12 took place 1st Thursday, after we had closed for press, when makers raised their price for hydrochloride by 11d. to 1s. per oz. They now quote 13s. 3d. for less than 70 oz., 13s. for at least 70 oz., and 12s. 8d. for at least 175 oz. Pure cocaine is 2s. per oz. more. Makers have recently done a good business, and this, coupled with the high price of crude, has brought about the advance.

CINCHONA.—Our Amsterdam correspondent reports the shipments of cinchona from Java to Europe during March as follows:

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1904 ...	506,000	1898 ...	700,000
1903 ...	1,050,000	1897 ...	574,000
1902 ...	691,000	1896 ...	557,000
1901 ...	875,000	1895 ...	449,000
1900 ...	650,000	1894 ...	522,000
1899 ...	977,000	1893 ...	626,000

### Total Shipments January to March.

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1904 ...	2,423,000	1893 ...	2,356,000
1903 ...	2,301,000	1897 ...	1,350,000
1902 ...	2,155,000	1896 ...	2,073,000
1901 ...	2,623,000	1895 ...	1,862,000
1900 ...	1,906,000	1894 ...	1,873,000
1899 ...	2,025,800	1893 ...	1,831,000

COCOA-BUTTER.—The result of the auction held at Amsterdam on April 5 is as follows: Eighty-five tons Van Houten's sold at from 63s. to 64½s. per half-kilo. (average price=63 40s.), against 66s. paid at the previous auction; 16½ tons De Jong sold at 62½s. to 62¾s.; and 10 tons Mignon sold at 62½s. to 63s.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The market is very firm at from 21½. to 22½. per ton for best brands of pure crystals, 93 per cent. to 99 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet and unaltered, 95-per-cent. powder being obtainable at 8½s., and 93-per-cent. powder at 86s. to 87s. per cwt.

GENTIAN is firm at 21s. 6d. per cwt., spot.

IPECACUANHA.—No business is reported this week, and prices are unaltered, Cartagena offering at 5s., and fair Rio at 5s. 3d. per lb.

MAGNESIA.—Carbonate-powder of American make is quoted 21s. per cwt., ex wharf.

MENTHOL is easier in the absence of business, Kobayashi crystals being obtainable at 17s. 6d. per lb., spot, and Suzuki at 17s.

NUX VOMICA.—Several shipments of the new crop have arrived this week, but the bulk has been sold to arrive.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The market for new non-congealing Norwegian oil remains firm, with quotations of the usual varying character, agents offering at from 275s. to 300s. per barrel, c.i.f., according to brand. For May-June shipment 275s. has been paid for a good brand. For what little is offered on the spot 290s. to 300s. is quoted. In Newfoundland oil a fair amount of business has been done in the new crop for forward delivery, including July-August shipment, at from 220s. to 230s. per barrel; and for more distant shipment 250s. is quoted. On the spot 250s. is asked, and some small sales are reported at this figure. Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 2 that the fishing prior to the Easter holidays was rather better, but still unsatisfactory. Reports have been received from Lofoten hoping for good fishing during April, while other reports express a less confident tone. In Finmarken the present prospects are considered favourable, but the weather is still stormy, and few fishermen have arrived. The market is still firm at 28½s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-congealing cod-liver oil. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 879 barrels, against 716 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL, OLIVE.—An advice from Messina, dated March 31, states that the fine quality available this year has attracted many home buyers, and the fact that the British Admiralty was in the market for three to four thousand tons strengthened the market to the extent of 15s. to 20s. The contract was, however, placed elsewhere, and prices declined again. The critical period does not begin until the close of the flowering of the trees in June and July, and until then no important fluctuations are expected. The following are the current quotations: Yellow Messina, 30½. 5s.; green Messina, 29½. 15s.; burning Russia, 32½. 10s.; Gallipoli, 30½.; and choice Gallipoli, 30½. 15s. per tun, f.o.b. Gallipoli.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—The market for American HGH has shown a firmer tendency, small lots having changed hands at 14s. 6d. per lb., and there are further second-hand sellers



at the price. Importers quote 15s. for this brand. Private advices from the United States continue very strong, and in several quarters a considerable advance is predicted before the new crop is due. In New York \$3.40 per lb. is quoted for HGH, which is equal to about 16s. laid down here, but the fact cannot be overlooked that prices on the London market have for some time past been about 1s. below the parity of those ruling in the United States. For pure *tin* oil 12s. 6d. net is quoted in London, and Japanese dementholised oil is flat at 6s. 6d. spot.

**OPIMUM** remains a dead letter, and prices are unaltered. **SMYRNA**, March 25.—Considerably more activity has been shown this week, sales amounting to 170 cases, mostly for the United States. Full prices have been paid, but for common grades 1d. to 2d. per lb. under last prices has been accepted. Included in the sales are 12 cases which have been purchased by native dealers on speculation. There has been a return to cold weather this week, and reports of hard frost in the interior have come to hand. The following are the current quotations: Usual run qualities, 6s. 7d. to 6s. 11d.; selected manufacturing, usual run, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 2d.; Karahissar, usual quality, 7s. 3d.; choice selected Karahissar, 7s. 7d.; Yerli, as to quality, 7s. 2d. to 8s. per lb., f.o.b. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,775 cases, against 4,952 cases at the same time last year.

**POTASHES**.—The tendency is still easy, first Montreal being offered at 33s., Canadian at 37s., and American at 36s. per cwt. spot.

**QUININE**.—There has been more activity in the quinine market than for some months past, and at the time of writing indications point to a rise in the makers' prices, especially as the unit advanced at the Amsterdam bark auctions to-day by 15 per cent. It will be noted that at the auction the quantity of quinine offered in bark form shows a marked falling off as compared with the sales immediately preceding. The makers are reported to be busy, and in one or two instances are unwilling to book further orders at 1s. 1d. In the second hand market there has been a good speculative business, both previous to and since the holidays, at dearer prices. Up to Wednesday, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d. had been paid for spot, 1s. 0¾d. for May, 1s. 0¾d. for June, and 1s. 1d. for September. To-day the market closed firm with spot sellers at 1s. 0¾d., and September at 1s. 1d. These prices apply to the usual brands of German sulphate in bulk.

**SHELLAC**.—The market closed strong previous to the holidays, sales of 600 cases being made for May delivery at 220s. to 222s.; July, at 221s.; and August, at 220s. to 223s. After the holidays the market opened with a firm tone, May delivery selling at 224s. and August, 226s., but on Wednesday prices dropped 2s., about 1,000 cases changing hands, including May, at 224s. to 222s., and August at 223s. to 224s. The spot-market has been firm, with fair sales of TN at 220s. and com non blocky at 210s. Blocky AC garnet has been sold at 192s. to 194s., being dearer. For arrival TN orange has been sold for January-March shipment at 220s., c.i.f. The delivery-market closed lower to-day, May selling at 222s.

**SODA SALTS**.—*Nitrate* is easier at 10s. 3d. per cwt. for refined and 9s. 9d. for ordinary on the spot. *Crystals* are quoted at 65s. in barrels and 62s. 6d. in bags. *Bicarbonate* is 7l. 5s. per ton in kegs, landed terms, and casks are 6l. 5s. f.o.b. Liverpool. *Caustic*, white, 76 per cent., is quoted 10l. 10s. per ton on the spot.

**SPICES**.—No auction was held this week, and business privately has been quiet. A small business has been done in Singapore *Pepper* at 6½d. for fair, and for distant shipment 5½d. has been paid. Fair Singapore is quoted 9½d. spot, and fair Penang 9½d. *Cloves* have fluctuated between 6½d. and 7½d. per lb. for March-May delivery, there being buyers on Wednesday at the higher figure, and for June-August 6½d. to 7½d. has been paid. To-day the market closes dearer, 1,000 bales selling at 7½d. for March-May, and June-August 7½d. to 7¾d.

**SULPHUR**.—Foreign flowers are quoted 6l. 5s., and *roll* at 6l. per ton on the spot. The exports from Messina in February show a considerable reduction, being only 35,160 tons, against 52,900 tons last year. The United States purchased almost 12,000 tons less, as also did Spain, Portugal, and Russia, while France and Italy remained stationary. The stocks at the end of February increased to

370,500 tons, against 307,000 tons last year. The labour-trouble with the miners has been settled for the present, as the monopoly have decided to pay an advance of 6d. per ton to the proprietors, who are to pay the miners' insurance-premium. This insurance, it may be remembered, has been made compulsory by the Italian Government.

**VANILLIN**.—In the absence of demand and lower prices for cloves the market shows a downward tendency, and one prominent make is now offered at 1s. 3½d. per oz.

## Heavy Chemicals.

Since last writing the holidays have interfered considerably with business in the heavy-chemical market, and little of particular importance has been passing. Both home demand and exports are quiet for the moment.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA** is flat all round, at nominal figures last mentioned.

**ALKALI PRODUCE**.—Caustic soda is in moderate demand, and quotations are unaltered: 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. 10s. to 10l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 70 per cent., 9l. 15s. to 9l. 17s. 6d. per ton; and 60 per cent., 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. per ton. Bleaching-powder is moving fairly well, and values are maintained at 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton. Ammonia alkali very firm at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton, free on rails, at works. Soda crystals in steady demand, at 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, and 67s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Bicarbonate of soda unchanged, at 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, in large casks, and 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs. Salteake continues to move well, and is firm, at about 32s. 6d. per ton, free on rails, in bulk. Chlorates of potash and soda continue very quiet, at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. Yellow prussiate of potash and soda maintain a fairly good tone: potash, 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb., and soda, 3¾d. to 4d. per lb. Glauber's salts steady, at 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per ton, free on rails, in bags. Hyposulphite of soda is a trifle quiet, at values nominally unchanged: 6-8-cwt. casks, 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 1-cwt. kegs, 5l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda steady, at unchanged figures: 140° Tw., 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 100° Tw., 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d. per ton; and 75° Tw., 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, in usual casks, and according to quality, quantity, and destination.

## American Drug-market.

New York, March 23.

Business shows a falling-off for the season of the year, and outside of a few items the market has a tame and uninteresting appearance.

**BALSAMS**.—Copaiba is in good supply, and there is a fair jobbing demand at 33c. to 34c. for prime central American.

**CANADA FIR** is scarce and firmer, with \$3.75 generally asked, though \$3.50 will buy. Oregon is also stronger at \$1.15.

**BEEWAX** is in better demand, and stocks are diminishing. For ordinary yellow 31½c. is now asked.

**CAMPHOR** continues strong at 93c., though in some quarters a lower market is anticipated.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** is quiet, and in the absence of demand values are easier at 16c. for new bark.

**COD-LIVER OIL** is firmer in view of the adverse reports from Norway. Prime oil is held at \$80, and for the finest brands up to \$95 is asked.

**GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS)** is easier in the absence of demand, and \$1.10 will buy spot goods.

**IPECACUANHA**.—Rio is firmly held at \$1.30, and Cartagena at \$1.25.

**JAPAN WAX** is firmer in sympathy with foreign advices, and 15c. is generally quoted, though this figure can be shaded for prompt supply.

**MENTHOL** is quoted at \$5.75, with little doing.

**PEPPERMINT OIL** is slowly advancing, and will probably reach \$3 before long. Stocks on the spot are not heavy, and the amount held at primary sources is also small. The severe and long-continued spell of cold weather this winter will certainly have an adverse effect on this year's crop, and high prices can be looked for. At present the inside spot figure is \$2.80 for bulk oil, and \$3.30 for HGH.

**OPIMUM** is weak, and while single cases are offering at \$2.82½, less than this would probably buy.

**QUININE** is in good demand and strong, with manufacturers' quotations unchanged at 25c. Java is offered at 23½c. from second-hands.

The share of the United Kingdom in the Egyptian imports of chemical products, medicines, and perfumery has nearly quadrupled during the last sixteen years, and in 1902 its value was nearly one-fourth of the total trade, as against one-ninth for the quinquennial period 1887-91.



## London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of March, 1904, and to the stocks on March 31.

	March		Stocks		1904	
	Landed	Delivd.	1904	1903	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes..... cs, &c.	153	252	871	1,235	740	773
"..... gourds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aniseed, star .... cs	—	—	6	9	—	—
Arrowroot.... pkgs	1,674	2,405	11,178	14,387	3,787	6,408
"Balsams" cks, &c.	73	47	733	773	113	170
Calumba ..... bgs	—	82	475	1,440	—	105
Camphor ..... kgs	501	601	496	1,562	1,484	2,307
Cardamoms .. cs, &c.	£08	672	1,865	2,103	1,454	1,722
Cinchona .... pkgs	761	682	£082	6,045	2,351	1,727
Cochineal ..... bgs	59	35	389	680	116	216
Cubebs ..... cs	—	59	1,207	1,380	120	85
Dragon's blood .. cs	—	22	82	63	—	34
Galls..... pkgs	—	£89	2,928	5,366	57	2,154
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	—	10	34	—	3
Animi ..... "	221	78	466	572	404	173
Copal ..... "	3,264	7,470	27,118	26,692	14,193	19,675
Arabic ..... "	220	1,966	8,280	9,265	3,826	5,897
Asafetida ..... "	—	—	353	589	314	105
Benzoin ..... "	491	194	1,486	1,623	1,008	589
Damar ..... "	303	373	2,610	2,808	1,272	1,009
Galbanum ..... "	—	—	3	3	—	—
Gamboge ..... "	—	27	4	33	48	£2
Guaiaacum..... "	—	5	46	58	18	10
Kauri .. tons, net	274	186	1,209	625	692	587
Kino ..... pkgs	—	2	129	146	2	8
Mastic ..... "	15	1	22	20	15	6
Myrrh, E.I. .... "	59	16	104	106	114	101
Olibanum ..... "	526	187	1,684	1,904	1,529	583
Sandarac ..... "	142	63	1,180	1,454	310	262
Tragacanth .. "	1,172	987	4,539	3,541	3,537	3,199
Ipecacuanha—						
Matto Grosso .. "	14	138	379	466	187	234
Minas ..... "	—	27	109	—	2	57
Cartagena..... "	16	73	65	257	20	131
E.I. .... "	—	—	11	—	—	3
Jalap ..... bks	—	—	117	103	—	9
Nux vomica..... pkgs	47	27	43	13	47	27
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star .. cs	20	21	218	814	50	33
*Cassia ..... "	—	1	75	396	25	51
Castor ..... pkgs	186	227	727	451	511	537
Cocoa-nut..... tons	28	135	152	251	240	398
†Quinine ..... lbs	1,156	1,570	202,627	211,392	7,813	9,343
Rhubarb ..... chts	17	£5	211	500	120	187
Sarsaparilla.... bls	78	80	250	130	256	185
Senna ..... bls, &c.	433	517	2,233	1,638	1,092	1,278
Shellac ..... cs	8,833	5,584	27,282	21,427	21,666	11,731
Sticklac ..... "	213	97	342	144	349	168
Turmeric ..... tons	12	18	453	40	77	79
Wax, bees' .... pkgs	280	476	1,243	1,164	818	1,357
"Japan .. cs, &c.	25	108	347	399	235	251

\* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

According to the above deliveries March appears to have been a very fair business month. The stock of aloes in cases is now considerably less than at any time during the past six years, while of gorr l aloes there is not a package. "Balsams" move off slowly and the stock is moderately heavy. There has been an excellent demand for cardamoms, and stocks are now the smallest since 1899. Prices ought, therefore, to improve further at the forthcoming auctions if supplies are moderate. The small arrivals of camphor are by no means sufficient to supply the pressing demands, and the stock again shows a distinct shrinkage. Dragon's blood has shown some demand, and although there is a stock of eighty odd packages there is practically no fine bright lump. Gamboge is a feature of the month, a stock of only 4 packages being recorded, with deliveries much above the average. The deliveries of ipecacuanha are another feature, amounting altogether to 238 packages, principally Matto Grosso. These deliveries for a single month are said to be unprecedented, and were mostly for the United States. Nux vomica of good quality is unobtainable, and any arrivals are immediately absorbed by manufacturers. The stock of quinine is rather less than at the same time last year, being 3,242,032 oz., against 3,382,272 oz. at the same time last year.

## Coming Events.

Monday, April 11.

*Society of Chemical Industry* (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Two papers on lead-glazes, by Messrs. W. and W. A. Thomason, and a paper on "The Action of Certain Solutions upon Aluminium and Zinc," by Mr. Watson Smith.

Tuesday, April 12.

*Bradford Chemists' Association*, Royal Hotel, Bradford, at 7.30 P.M. Annual dinner.

*Oxford Chemists' Association*, Golden Cross Hotel, at 9 P.M. Monthly meeting.

*East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association*, Devonshire Hotel, Bexhill, at 8.30 P.M. Monthly meeting.

Wednesday, April 13.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

*Bristol Pharmaceutical Association*, Royal Hotel, College Green, at 7 P.M. Annual dinner. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones and and Mr. W. L. Currie will be present. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from Mr. G. T. Turner (Chairman) or Mr. H. E. Boorne (Hon. Secretary).

*Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society*, Montgomery Hall, at 9 P.M. Mr. F. A. Upsher-Smith on "The Advantages of Amber Glass."

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chemists' Association*, Hôtel Métropole, at 8.30 P.M. Monthly meeting.

*Wolverhampton Chemists' Association*, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. H. E. Cullwick on "The Modern Chemist."

*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association*. Visit to Newcraighall coal-pit. Train to Newhailes Station. 8.30 P.M. Return by car.

Thursday, April 14.

*Leeds Chemists' Association*. Monthly meeting.

*Midland Pharmaceutical Association*, Birmingham. Annual meeting and smoker.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Exhibition evening.

*West Ham Chemists' Association*, Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, E., at 7 P.M. Messrs. R. R. Clapp and H. G. Lacell (of the Standard Ammonia Company) will give a demonstration of the new process of manufacture of sulphuric acid.

*Brighton Association of Pharmacy*, 58 King's Road, at 9 P.M. Mr. Gibson's candidature and the buying club will be discussed.

MR. THOMAS TYRER, F.I.C., F.C.S., has been invited by the Society of Arts to read a paper on duty-free alcohol, and he has agreed to do so on Wednesday evening, April 27.

THE annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will take place on Tuesday, May 17, at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hôtel Métropole, S.W., at 7 P.M. Tickets (one guinea each) may be had from the Secretary, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

THE first annual meeting and dinner of the North Kent Chemists' Association will be held at the Royal Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend, on April 20. The meeting is to take place at 4 P.M., and the dinner at 6.30 P.M. Tickets for the dinner (5s. each) may be had from Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, Gravesend.

**BOGUS ORDERS.**—At Bombay last month Richard James, now undergoing a term of imprisonment for two years, was charged with having forged an indent on Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., chemists, purporting to be from his employers, for one dozen tins of essence of chicken and half-a-dozen bottles of Eno's Fruit Salt, and, when the bogus order was complied with, appropriating the goods for himself. Accused pleaded guilty, but before sentence was passed, Mr. Smith, of Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., who was the complainant in the case, requested the Judge to deal leniently with the accused, as he had already been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. A sentence of six months' hard labour was passed, the punishment to take effect on the expiry of the term of imprisonment the prisoner is already undergoing.



## Alcohol for Motors.

WE reported a few weeks ago that the Automobile Club had arranged a discussion on the use of alcohol for motors, the subject being correlative to that of duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes. The Club has a Spirit Committee, of which Dr. Boverton Redwood is Chairman, whose object is to watch events, in view, apparently, of the limited production of petrol, and the probability of its supply to this country being much restricted in the course of a few years. At present alcohol appears to be the most suitable substitute for petrol. The subject is, therefore, of direct interest to the drug-trade, in so far as it bears upon the agitation for greater liberty in the use of denatured duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes, and also because retail chemists are amongst the most important distributors of methylated spirit to the public. A good deal of profitable business in petrol has been missed by chemists, who, knowing the possibilities of the motor, should be better prepared to deal with the supply of spirit when the time comes.

The discussion at the Automobile Club was opened by Dr. W. R. Ormandy, who, as one of the staff of Messrs. Jos. Crosfield & Sons (Limited), soapmakers, Warrington, spoke about duty-free spirit on Mr. Thomas Tyrer's recent paper (see *C. & D.*, February 27, page 366). It appears that Messrs. Crosfield are large users of alcohol, and Dr. Marker, one of the managing directors, recognised that the element of magnitude required by the Excise authorities for liberty to use duty-free alcohol is to be found in the application of spirit to motive-power, as in Germany and France. Accordingly the company sent Dr. Ormandy to investigate

### THE MATTER IN GERMANY.

His paper before the Automobile Club embodied his observations. From it we gather that, although the German Government showed forethought for the chemical industries, they did not legislate for other purposes up to 1887, when commercial alcohol sold retail at 3s. 6d. to 4s. per gal. Now it can be obtained at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. In 1900 Germany produced 406 million litres (4½ litres to the gallon) of alcohol, of which 112 million litres were used for technical purposes. The United Kingdom uses only thirteen million litres of methylated alcohol, this being a little over one-half of that employed by German chemical industries, and about two-thirds of the quantity used in the making of vinegar. The German consumption for technical purposes alone has grown from seventy-one to 112 million litres in six years. Our consumption in the same period grew from nine to thirteen millions. Dr. Ormandy referred to the means which the German Government have taken to encourage the use of denatured spirit, and which have been reported in this journal as they occurred. As one result, the Central Society for the Distribution of Alcohol report that in the first four months of 1902 they sold 270,000 litres of motor-alcohol, and in the corresponding period of 1903 they disposed of 800,000 litres. Great developments have taken place in

### ALCOHOL-DRIVEN MOTORS.

In 1895 the German Agricultural Society tested a motor by Grob, of Leipsic, with both petroleum and alcohol. The consumption worked out 426 and 839 grams per b.h.p. respectively—these correspond to efficiencies of 13.6 and 12.2—the former considered a fair result for a much more up-to-date petroleum-engine. Later, a Körting motor, with Professor Slaby's carburetter, consumed only 550 grams per b.h.p. per hour. Between 1897 and 1901 many makers constructed alcohol-driven motors having a consumption of 390 to 440 grams per b.h.p. per hour. As to the relative heats of combustion of alcohol and its competitors, the former is 5,500, and petrol and paraffin about 10,250. If the value of a fuel depended on its heat of combustion this would knock out alcohol; but it depends on the number of calories which can be converted into work.

Dr. Ormandy's figures and report of the experiments made on this point lead to the inevitable conclusion that alcohol-driven motors can be and are being rapidly made as econo-

mical as petrol-driven ones, the increased efficiency of the alcohol motor being due to the increased compression employed. This is made possible by the low inflammability of alcohol and air mixtures, as well as by the water contained in the alcohol.

### THE QUESTION OF COST.

Petrol and alcohol stand in the ratio of 2 : 1 as regards heat of combustion, but in the case of alcohol 30 per cent. of this heat is obtainable in the form of work, while in the case of petrol only 20 per cent. can be so obtained. Thus, four parts of alcohol, or three parts by weight of petrol, yield the same amount of heat in the form of work. Taking petrol at 1s. 3d. per gal. (the German price for 40 gals.), and allowing for the difference in specific gravities, alcohol would work out at 1s. 12d. per gal. to equalise the two. Comparison between paraffin oil and alcohol, taking their relative efficiencies at 15 per cent. and 30 per cent., shows that the two would have to be sold at the same price to give equal economic results. From now up to the end of 1903 motor-alcohol containing 10 vol. per cent. of water is to be had in Germany, delivered at the nearest railway station, at 9d. per gal., in lots of not less than 1,500 gals., and at 10d. per gal. in lots of 40 gals., casks free, but returnable. To buy in quantities such as a pint, at retail dealers, it costs at the rate of 1s. 3d. per gal., at which price it is still cheaper than petrol at 1s. 6d. Dr. Ormandy pointed out that the amount of true petrol is but 2 per cent. of the petroleum raised. Scarcity is inevitable, and with it will come deterioration of quality. Alcohol as a motor-fuel is the most nearly ideal. It is sold on the Continent for technical purposes by the millions of gallons as a source of light, heat, and power. Why cannot we obtain it here at a similar price? The answer is that our present laws and systems of taxation render it impossible.

### DISCUSSION.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer spoke of spirit-motors as a means of developing the alcohol-question in this country. He emphasised the readier attitude of attention on the part of authorities, and expressed the opinion that joint-pressure should be brought to bear on the Treasury to give the facilities that are requisite for free use of denatured alcohol. Mr. Nicholson, representing the distillers' interest, reaffirmed his readiness to meet matters by giving up for internal industrial use at least 3d. per proof gal. of the compensatory duty for hindrance, interference, and limitations imposed by law. He strongly advised going to the Treasury with some prepared scheme either by rebate or differential duty. He remarked that if they took as bed-rock level the price of spirit placed upon the high seas, Somerset House might be able to remit more of the duty. Dr. Marker said his company first took up the matter of untaxed alcohol from a purely selfish point of view; but they found, as things had gone so long and adversely to certain trades, that although the need was crying, yet in other directions the interest was large and growing larger. He instanced the case of a capitalist who had been deterred from embarking on a new industry for the artificial production of a food owing to the fact that the manufacturing-process required the use of alcohol. So that not only is the technical alcohol-industry non-existent in this country, but other new processes and industries are prevented having a fair trial owing to the great disabilities which prevail. Lieutenant-Colonel Holden (Chairman of the Club and of the Motor Union) expressed himself as deeply impressed by the position, and, referring to the action of Mr. Haldane, M.P., and the Explosives Committee, believed that that aspect of matters is by no means at an end, and with the prospects of alcohol-driven motors and submarines he was sanguine as to the assistance the Government would render. Mr. Leonard (Carless, Capel & Leonard), Mr. Buttemor, Mr. A. R. Sennett, and Sir John Macdonald (Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland).

The leading American journal devoted to advertising says:

"In English-speaking countries the pharmaceutical authority is THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, of London. No other journal approaches it. Besides dominating Great Britain, it circulates extensively in every British Colony, and wherever there is an English druggist."



## Novelties Exhibition.

LAST week's meeting (Thursday, March 30) of the Public Dispenser's Association was of a novel character; Mr. Noad Clarke (President) and his committee having got together, with the assistance of leading metropolitan firms, a very creditable exhibition of medical, pharmaceutical, and surgical novelties, which were displayed in the large hall of St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., in formal exhibition style. In spite of the inclement evening there was a large attendance of visitors, and if the exhibition is repeated next year it would be better to devote the whole hall to it so as to avoid crowding. Last week half of the hall was reserved for a concert, to which Miss Elise E. Duff, Miss Edith M. Lewis, Mr. R. J. Duff, Mr. Hawtrey Goldfinch, and Mr. C. R. Lewis contributed, but good though the music was, attention was chiefly devoted to the exhibits.

The exhibits were arranged on red-baize-covered tables round the walls of the room and on tables in the centre. We give brief notes of them.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.'s stand was the first that one struck on the right when entering. Here Mr. Sydney Jamison was in charge of a collection of pharmaceutical products such as are commonly used in hospitals. They included a series of liquid extracts for preparing tinctures, compressed tablets, coated pills, and a range of hypodermic cases and fittings, besides adrenalin (the remarkable styptic and anæsthetic principle of the suprarenal gland isolated by Dr. Takamine, which is one of the most notable commercial successes of this century) and serum-preparations.

E. MERCK's exhibit was largely taken up by veronal, the diethyl malonyl derivative of urea, which in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gram doses acts as a safe hypnotic, without disturbing the heart or creating a habit. Bromipin and iodipin were also shown, but clinical work in connection with veronal sufficed to keep it at the front.

TOWNSON & MERCER had an exhibit of scientific instruments and apparatus, the most important being the "Tutelaire," a patent milk-steriliser and pasteurising-apparatus specially adapted for hospitals, crèches, and dairies.

EUGENE GERAUT & Co. had a neat little show of syphons and seltzogenes. These were in varieties of coloured glass and of various sizes—indeed, one could not help noticing the demisyphon, so much favoured in France and too little used in this country, and the litre size which gives opportunity for maintaining prices yet keeping customers by giving them more for the money. Mr. Hewitt, who looked after the exhibit, made a point of the fact that all metal parts are of pure black tin.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co. (LIMITED) exhibited palatinoids, bipalatinoids, and fine chemicals. An interesting demonstration of the keeping properties of palatinoidal preparations was given. Palatinoids of pure phosphorus had been made, and kept for some weeks; on making a section of one of these phosphorus ignited, thus showing that the envelope prevents oxidation. We noticed pinheroin, reusglandin, and laxoin amongst other Oppenheimer specialities.

THOMAS CHRISTY & Co. exhibited glyco-thymoline, christia in various forms, and cachets and cachet-apparatus. As there were ladies present the new "Varo" preparations were not put on the table, but it is not out of place to mention them here. "Varo" is a glyco-gelatin, impregnated with 10 per cent. of protargol, and "Varo" ointment is a 1-per-cent. mixture of formalin-soap. These are put up in tiny collapsible tubes, hermetically sealed, which are opened by simply pressing the tube (this is the point of the invention). The preparations are antivenerals, and it is stated that in the German navy they are provided in penny-in-the-slot machines. "If, after his visit ashore, any man is found to have contracted a venereal disease, it is assumed either that he neglected to take the 'Varo' with him, or taking it, failed to use it according to directions. He is accordingly punished."

DR. BENGUE's anæsthetic chlorethyle was exhibited by Mr. J. LOBJOIS, who demonstrated the use of his own ethyl-chloride inhaler, in which there is a mechanism for breaking the tube of ethyl chloride and an air-bag which ensures an adequate supply of air to the patient.

HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS (LIMITED) had a representative pharmaceutical exhibit, the most noticeable of the preparations being a new syrup, glycerophosph. co., a mist. bromo-chloral. co., a codeine jelly, and an extract of malt—all preparations showing high pharmaceutical skill. The elixirs of heroin, guaiacol, &c., were given prominent place, and the capsuled preparations put up by this firm had also a special display. We noticed, also, a jarful of strophanthus in pcd, which the firm now import in this way so as to ensure getting the genuine seed.

ALLEN & HANBURIS (LIMITED) had a small show of pharmaceutical and surgical appliances. These included the "Novum" dispensing-balance, the "Duxlex" tablet-compressor which we

have previously described, and a new pattern of Hewlett's milk-pasteuriser. Besides, there were a speculum with a detachable electric lamp inside, McBurney's rubber gloves for using in the operation-room, a new cabinet for showing dressings, plasters, &c., and a new bandage recommended by Sir Frederick Treves. This bandage does not stretch: it is made of wool, and the bandage is cut from the piece in the opposite way to that usually cut, so that no elasticity is obtained when winding the bandage. A rather novel line is the "Sterilizable" enema, English made, with pure rubber capable of being boiled to any extent, which only costs the retailer about 2s. 6d. A set of five sprays was rather interesting. These are for water, oil, or powder, and by a simple change in the metal stopper the spray in the case of the water or oil apparatus can be made very finely diffusible.

W. WATSON & SONS had a fine exhibit of microscopes and microscopic appliances. They had also their new triple-expansion camera on view, Crookes's spintharoscope, radium-screens, and printing-frames, radium-applicator for therapeutic use, and the attendant had 2 cgm. of radium bromide in a small tube to show the curious.

BURGOYNE, BURRIDGES & Co. showed zotol, dital, chlorobrom, xerform, and several other pharmaceutical specialities, besides a series of surgical dressings and bandages. Some magnificent crystals of guaiacol (weighing about 2 oz.) were the subject of talk amongst a few specialists in the room.

ROBINSON & SONS showed some elegant products of their spinning, bleaching, and weaving skill, the most important being a new Gamgee which instead of being loose-edged is finished off with a gauze edge—in fact, the gauze enveloping the absorbent material is cylindrical. When cutting the tissue the woven edge prevents shifting and tearing, the wool being kept intact. An upright case containing a series of tubes showing the various kinds of wools, lints, tissues, and gauzes made by this firm, was an effective way of showing the extent and quality of their products; and we also noticed a series of boxes containing all the dressings necessary for a particular operation.

W. MARTINDALE's most interesting speciality was a small quantity of radium in a minute sealed tube. His latest pharmaceutical novelties included "Marrubin" (a glycerin extract of red bone-marrow), "Lithion" (an effervescing combination of lithia citrate with magnesium and other preparations), and a series of "Lysoform" specialities, such as tooth-paste, soap, mouth-wash, &c. "Solubes" of perchloride of mercury, &c., were shown, and a colourless liquid phenol, guaranteed not to tint however long it is kept. There were also a series of compressed-moss products for accouchment-sheets, dressings, &c., radium and polonium discs, and a new shaving-soap, nicely put up, called "Pura."

CHARLES ZIMMERMANN & Co. had on view a large number of new products, including "Hetraline" (a new derivative of hexamethylenetetramine), "Resorbin" (an ointment-vehicle, made by emulsifying almond oil and water by means of yellow wax and gelatin, to which is added some lanoline), "Peruscabin" (the active constituent of Peruvian balsam, recommended for *Acarus scabiei*), and "Pereol" (a substitute for balsam of Peru). "Bromocoll" preparations were also much in evidence, "Tanocoll," and "Chloroform-Anschutz."

THE YORK GLASS COMPANY had a good display of dispensing-bottles and stock and show glassware, which attracted much attention on account of the varieties of poison-bottles and bottles of "distinctive" shape which the company have recently produced.

H. SILVERLOCK had an exhibit of temperature-charts, labels, prescription-books, &c. "Silvyn," a specially prepared toilet-paper made by Mr. Silverlock, is put up in cardboard boxes, containing 250 pieces, and costing 5s. per dozen. Mr. Silverlock makes a speciality of electro engravings, and he had various samples of this kind of work on view, one being the diploma of the British Guiana Pharmaceutical Society.

S. MAW, SON & SONS exhibited a new "Emulsioner," just the sort of thing the ordinary pharmacist requires for counter-use. There are three sizes—one for making about 1 pint to 1½ pint of emulsion, another for a quart, and the third for about half a gallon. The "Emulsioner" consists of a series of revolving beaters working inside a wide-mouthed bottle, and the action thoroughly incorporates the components of any emulsion. A new tin counter-sieve is also useful and novel; it costs 1s. 6d., and by means of it small quantities of powder can be sifted on the dispensing-counter without trouble or raising dust. A combined strainer and funnel also shown is made in four sizes, selling at from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per doz. Herring's catheter-steriliser was also exhibited. A pocket-ambulance in a nickel case is very neat and useful; it contains plasters and dressings sufficient for first aid in any ordinary case of injury. There was also on view a series of sterilised dressings, packed in parchment, the ends being hermetically sealed with wax.

HOUGHTONS (LIMITED) exhibited a full series of their photographic instruments and apparatus, such as were described in our recent Photographic number.

LYNCH & Co. (LIMITED) had quite a variety of druggists' sundries.



and surgical specialties on show. Amongst the articles which we noted was a pill-machine with good interchangeable cutters, so that the whole range of sizes can be made on one machine. A new valve-feeder (boat-shaped), an excellent ear-trumpet with a large "conch" shell to catch the sound-waves (costing 6s. only), and an aluminium tooth-brush to sell at 1s. The last-named is more durable than bone, and is capable of quick sterilisation.

The exhibition only remained open for three hours, but it served its purpose by bringing together dispensers from all parts of London, as well as many retail pharmacists.

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

*Note.*—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.  
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.  
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

### Cape Colony.

BUSINESS in Kimberley was very slack when the first March mail left.

THE "Mafeking Mail" of March 3 is primarily devoted to an account of the first annual show of the Bechuanaland Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the secretary of which is Mr. J. E. Jones, chemist, Mafeking. Mrs. Jones figures as a winner of prizes in the fruit, vegetable, cut-flower, and needlework sections.

INTER-COLONIAL FEDERATION.—It is interesting to note that the Government of this Colony has under consideration a resolution by the Colonial Medical Council in the following terms:

That the Government be requested to represent to the Governments of the several British South African Colonies the great need that exists for introducing a uniform law throughout British South Africa for regulating the practice of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and nursing, and the desirability of establishing a general or inter-colonial medical council and general or inter-colonial pharmacy board, each composed of representatives of the several Colonies, for dealing with matters relating to this subject, and, in order to further these ends, that Government be asked to invite other British South African Governments to join a conference in Cape Town for the purpose of considering the question in all its bearings, and suggesting suitable common legislation.

The present appears to be an excellent time for consideration of this subject, as medical and pharmaceutical matters in the individual Colonies have not yet set hard into a groove, and it ought to be possible to establish a central council or board without minimising the independence of each colony.

### Natal.

MR. W. S. SPURRIER, in the employ of Messrs. Stantial & Allerston, chemists, Maritzburg, died on March 10 under somewhat distressing circumstances. Mr. Spurrier was at business up till 4.30 in the afternoon, after which he returned to his room to lie down, not feeling well. During the evening it was evident that he was seriously ill, and a medical man who was sent for at once ordered his removal to the hospital. The efforts of the medical attendant there were of no avail, the unfortunate man expiring at ten o'clock. Examination proved that death was due to chloral poisoning, but whether the poison was accidentally administered or not, is not at present known. The deceased was only twenty-five years of age.

### Transvaal.

BUSINESS IN JOHANNESBURG, writes an occasional correspondent, has never been so bad as it is now, nor have there been so many idle folk loafing around.

MESSRS. TURNER & CO., of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, and Johannesburg, wholesale and retail chemists, are relinquishing their wholesale business in Johannesburg shortly.

ON March 11, as a result of heavy rain, the wall of a store occupied by Messrs. Petersen & Co., chemists, Bloemfontein, collapsed, smashing the side of a neighbouring building and doing great damage.

MUCH satisfaction is expressed at the King having given his assent to the Labour Importation Ordinance, and the hope is generally expressed that things may now brighten up after the prolonged depression.

THE PHARMACY BILL drafted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal has not been lost sight of, and it is hoped that next Session, when the mining laws have ceased to trouble legislators at Pretoria, they will be able to give this measure some attention. It has recently been under the consideration of the Medical Society, who have suggested a number of alterations, but none of these violates any principle of the Bill.

### Orange River Colony.

A NEW START—Mr. Cowie, of Elinburgh (who served with the R.A.M.C.), recently opened a pharmacy in the Railway Camp, Bloemfontein. Unfortunately he was struck down with enteric fever, which is raging there at present.



During his absence Mr. G. Fyfe, of Glasgow, managed the business. At present he is attracting crowds to his window by exhibiting a snake which was caught on the Naval Hill immediately behind the shop, a photograph of the front of which is here reproduced.

## New Books.

Barnett, S. J. *Elements of Electro-Magnetic Theory*. 8vo. 12s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Crandall, F. M. *How to Keep Well: Explanation of Modern Methods of Preventing Disease*. 7½ × 5½. Pp. 532. 6s. (Richards.)

Jones, H. C. *Elements of Inorganic Chemistry*. Cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

Newell, L. C. *Descriptive Chemistry*. Part 1. 7½ × 5½. Pp. 496. 4s. 6d. Part 2. Pp. 138. 1s. 6d. (D. C. Heath.)

Who's Who Year-book, 1904. 7½ × 4½. Pp. ix. + 112. 1s. net (A. & C. Black.)

[Made up of the tables which were formerly incorporated in "Who's Who." It contains lists of ambassadors, academicians, church dignitaries, clubs, newspapers, members of Parliament, officials, King's counsel, pronunciations of proper names, societies, steamship and railway companies, professors, &c. A useful reference-book.]



## Council Candidates.

THE Pharmaceutical Council has not met this week, the April meeting being delayed owing to Easter until Wednesday, the 13th. Then the Secretary will submit the names of those who have accepted nomination for the seven vacancies which annually occur. In the meantime we have received the addresses of certain new candidates, and reprint them. Other candidates who desire this aid towards their election are invited to send their addresses.

### THE CANDIDATE FOR WALES.

Mr. Albert Hagon, who has been adopted by the Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association as a candidate for the representation of Wales, was apprenticed to Mr. S. P. Kernick, who formerly carried on business in Duke Street, Cardiff. After that he had experience in Cheltenham, Birmingham, and Manchester. He passed the qualifying examination in 1880, and commenced business for himself in Bridge Street, Cardiff, where he remained for over fifteen years. He then removed to Bute Street, the main thoroughfare to the Docks. Mr. Hagon is a ready debater, and has the full courage of his convictions. When the Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association was established, three or four years ago, mainly through his instrumentality, Mr. Hagon was elected the first President, and at the



MR. A. HAGON.

close of his year of office was presented by the members with a handsome illuminated address as a mark of their appreciation of his services. Mr. Hagon is a strong advocate for the compulsory registration of all qualified chemists. He is a warm supporter of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and says "Yes" to the question "Are you a Mason?" His address is as follows:

5 Bute Street, Cardiff,  
April, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I have been nominated for a seat on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society by the Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association on their receiving letters from practically all the divisions in Wales warmly advocating the desirability of Wales being represented on the Council, and assuring the Cardiff Association of active support.

Without the generous assistance of the English and Scottish members of the Society, the aspirations of Wales cannot be realised, but in view of the vacancy caused by the retirement of our esteemed Vice-President (Mr. Allen) I venture to strongly urge the opportunity this presents of permitting Wales to share in the counsels of pharmacy.

In soliciting your vote and active interest, I may say I am a retail chemist and druggist in daily contact with the difficulties of the craft, and have for many years taken an active interest in pharmaceutical politics.

I am in favour of the Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament, and would do my utmost to ensure its becoming law, and steadfastly oppose any measure which would legalise the selling of poisons by other than regularly qualified chemists and druggists.

I am strongly in favour of a progressive policy in trade-matters, and warmly approve of the affiliation of all local associations to the parent Society on lines somewhat similar to the Medical, so that prompt united action would be possible in all emergencies.

I advocate compulsory annual registration of all qualified chemists, with payment of a reasonable fee, such registration carrying with it the right to vote for members of the Council.

If returned to the Council, my efforts will be directed to the widening of the scope and influence of the Society, so that its policy shall voice the requirements of the whole of the trade and possess the support necessary to carry out that policy.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

ALBERT HAGON, M.P.S.

### THE LEEDS CANDIDATE.

Mr. Frederick Pilkington Sargeant is a pharmaceutical chemist and Principal of the Leeds College of Pharmacy. He got his Major diploma in October, 1896. He is a popular teacher, an enlightened man in regard to questions of the day, and is gifted with a nimble pen, which carries with it forcible expression of advanced opinions. Mr. Sargeant is the first teacher of pharmacy who has ventured to the pharmaceutical poll since Mr. G. S. V. Wills made several gallant attempts. On each occasion Mr. Wills got the poll well greased for him by leading members of the Society, who objected to the presence of a pharmaceutical teacher at the Council board. On the present occasion a furfuraceous unguent has been applied for Mr. Sargeant's delectation. His intimate knowledge of organic chemistry should serve him to good purpose in treating the application. His election address is in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN,—The Leeds and District Chemists' Association has requested me to allow myself to be nominated as a candidate for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Having consented, I beg to place before you my opinions on some of the most important matters which concern the Pharmaceutical Society and chemists generally.

The Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill has my unqualified approval. I have done in the past and am anxious to do in the future all that lies in my power towards placing it on the statute-book. I consider Clause 7 of the most vital importance, and, though not opposed to some compromise if the passage of the Bill could be expedited, I should strongly oppose any tampering with the principle that companies dealing in poisonous substances should possess a fully qualified directorate.

The Minority Report of the Poisons Committee presented by Mr. Hills has my entire sympathy. The agitation which gave rise to the appointment of that Committee, though fostered and financed by prominent wholesale dealers in agricultural and horticultural requirements, has not brought to light any real grievance, and I should oppose as a most dangerous and unwarranted step the legalising of the sale of poisonous substances by licensed yet unqualified vendors.

The title "chemist and druggist" should, I contend, be restricted exclusively to those who have passed the qualifying examination of the Society. The use of such title by companies is to be deprecated. I should be in favour of taking advantage of any clause in the Companies or any other Act which might be brought to bear on the subject, and, failing this, of the promotion of legislation with a view to the reservation of the title.

The representation of the electorate on the Council has received my attention. The present system of voting is antiquated, and does not ensure equitable representation. There appear to be two possible remedies—(1) the division of the country into districts, each containing approximately the same number of voters and each district returning one or two members; or (2) a system of cumulative voting, whereby an elector could utilise his seven votes as he wished, and not be debarred from giving more than one vote for one candidate. I should be in favour of the adoption of either of these systems, and there could, I think, be no serious objection to the early adoption of the latter system, since it would involve very little disarrangement of the present method. The appointment of an organising secretary has been suggested by Mr. R. Lord Gifford. I believe such an official would be a useful addition to the staff of the Society, and could render valuable assistance not only to local associations, but also to the divisional officers of the Society.

Compulsory registration of all members of the Society is, in my opinion, necessary for the utilisation of the maximum amount of power which the Society has, but is unable to exert owing to the meagre support afforded.

Finally, Gentlemen, though I am not at present engaged in a retail business, the fact that I am nominated on behalf of one of the largest Associations of retail chemists in the country will, I believe, be sufficient evidence that I understand and appreciate the difficulties which beset the middle-class retailer. I appeal, therefore, for your vote and influence, and if elected I can assure you that my best endeavours should be made towards forwarding the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society, having particular regard to its provincial members.

I am, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

F. PILKINGTON SARGEANT.

PALM OIL.—Cameroon and Zogo firms are making a bold attempt to improve upon the primitive native methods of extracting palm oil by installing a machine which extracts 15 to 18 per cent. of oil from the kernel, which contains 22 per cent. The primitive method extracts only 7 per cent. of oil, and that not of the best.—*Der Seifenhändler*, 1904, 1.